Smite Until Our Foes
Bend on Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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In News Spotlight

MAYU RIVER TRAGEDY

Inferiority of British Troops Proved Beyond Shadow of Doubt—Dream to Retake Burma Fades—Nippon Jungle Strategy Paralyzes Foe

Calling it a "British Tragedy on the Banks of the Mayu," local military observers refer to the glaring defeat of the British troops on the banks of the Mayu River on the Burma-India frontier as absolute evidence of the inferiority of the British army.

These observers say that the battle has proven beyond doubt that the British troops are qualitatively far inferior to even the Chungking and Indian troops.

In view of the swiftness with which the British troops were defeated in East Asia at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the world in the past was inclined to consider rather sympathetically that the whole affair was an "inevitable, or in a sense, accidental happening," the observers continue.

However, the recent "British Tragedy on the Banks of the Mayu River" has clearly illustrated that the early defeats of the British army lay in nothing else but the poor fighting quality of the British men.

In equipment, training, or strategy, the observers emphasize, the British army is so helplessly backward that it is no comparison to the Japanese Army. In fact, they point out, there is no room for argument today that the British army is even lower than third rate in regard to its combat ability.

Britain herself must be well aware of this fact by now, continue the observers. And that is the reason why it is pointed out, the British have tried to exploit the campaign for the recovery of Burma as much as possible politically in the past without actually undertaking it.

If the British really intend to recover Burma, they will have to plan an ever greater "Campaign for the Recovery of Burma" and must be prepared to take part in an even greater "British Tragedy" than the one on the Mayu banks, continue the same observers.

It is not surprising therefore, point out these observers, that what Britain should fear the most is that their final tragedy may eventually develop into the pathetic conclusion to their plan for the recovery of Burma.

These observers reiterate that Britain has for a long time boasted of her plan to recover Burma as another one of her machinations to win the favor of the people in Chungking, India, and West Asia, but her "Tragedy on the Banks of the Mayu" has smashed this dream into oblivion.

The only reasonable conclusion for this whole matter, stress the observers, is that the British army is now no longer capable of crossing the Burma-India border for any distance or length of time.

It is but natural, they add, that such a group of poor fighters as the British who depend upon the Indians to do their fighting as much as possible should suffer defeats whenever they themselves try to

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Press Comments

Tuesday, April 13

ASAHI—Italo-German Alliance
MAINICHI—Significance of Talks
TOKYO SHIMBUN—America's Designs

Italo-German Alliance

ASAHI—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler conferred with Il Duce Benito Mussolini for four days from April 7. The subject matter ranged from general politics to the various problems relating to the joint prosecution of war and a complete agreement was reached on the policy to be pursued, it was announced in a communique of the German High Command.

The main point on which agreement was reached is that Germany and Italy should carry on the war with the utmost thoroughness with all the resources at their command until final victory is won and all menace from the east or west to Europe and Africa is completely dispelled. That the resolves of the two leaders are as strong as steel and the alliance between the two nations utterly unshakable may seem superfluous to mention, but in view of the intense propaganda warfare being waged by the enemy intended to cast doubts on this score, it is not useless to reiterate the point time and again.

In war, besides spectacular offensives, stubborn and patient resistance must also be undertaken. In a long trek, 90 miles constitutes the first half of 100 miles. As the late General Maresuke Nogi said, victory is certain to be won by those who fight with the firm conviction of victory to the last 15 minutes of the battle. At the same time one must expect various difficulties and unexpected obstacles until the last moment. It is necessary constantly to be prepared and have the capacity to overcome the worst reverses without being flurried.

The conferences that the Fuehrer and the Duce frequently hold for discussing joint actions on problems that arise from time to time are quite necessary for achieving the final victory. The situation in Tunisia may be a question deserving of examination by the two supreme leaders but the North African campaign is only a single phase of the war and the situation there cannot be considered at the worst. It seems important, however, to discuss the German-Soviet front in relation to other fronts. At any rate, it is a matter for felicitation that the determination of Germany and Italy to fight the war to the end remains stronger than ever.

Significance of Talks

MAINICHI—An important conference has been held by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini. Such a conference presumably was necessary in order to formulate fresh war plans suited to new circumstances in view of the present important stage of the German-Soviet campaign, North African campaign, submarine warfare and the systematic Anglo-American bombings of open cities and civilians. The four-day conference must have yielded quite important results.

The communique issued after a conference between the two leaders is usually very brief. There has been no exception this time. Unlike the who'll bell-the-cat type of council frequently held by the United States and Britain, abortive always because each tries to get the better of the other and invariably asserted with much theatricality to have ended in agreement, Italo-German conferences do not need phraseology or camouflage to reveal their true value. In the first place, Italo-German relationship is that of perfect unity for the construction of a new world order, whereas the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are rival nations merely happening to be in the same boat. The Italo-German camp has no room for internal conflict or machinations within. In the second place, the Fuehrer and Duce are too earnest

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French Rebel Chiefs Planning Triumvirate To Counter Anglo-U.S. Aims in N. Africa

Tokyo Shimbun

RANGOON, April 12.—Fully aware of the Anglo-American Powers' sinister ambition to usurp French North Africa, General Georges Catroux, French High Commissioner in Lebanon, in conference with General Charles de Gaulle, proposed the establishment of a triumvirate composed of General de Gaulle, General Henri Giraud and himself, to frustrate the plans of America and Britain.

Britain and the United States have been making every effort to hinder the rapprochement between de Gaulle and Giraud thereby to check the positive strengthening of the puppet French regime in Algiers.

In order to frustrate the Anglo-American scheme, Catroux, who exchanged frank views with the authorities of the puppet regime on April 10, flew to London and proposed two plans aimed at strengthening the French regime in North Africa.

These plans are as follows, according to the News Chronicle quoting information from reliable sources:

1. To establish a triumvirate composed of Generals de Gaulle, Giraud and Catroux.

2. To establish a commission consisting of five or seven members to assist the triumvirate.

It is reported that the second plan is fully supported by the Algiers regime.

2 Warships Sunk By Reich U-Boats In Mediterranean

'Fiji-Type' Cruiser, Destroyer Claimed--Enemy Toll Rises

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—A German submarine operating in the Western Mediterranean attacked an enemy naval fleet yesterday and sank one British cruiser of the Fiji type and also torpedoed a British destroyer, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

The German submarine discovered one Fiji-type British cruiser cruising eastward in waters northeast of Alboran Island in the Western Mediterranean, and made two direct torpedo hits with the result that an explosion occurred in the engine room of the British warship. Two more explosions were heard as the cruiser began to sink. Also, the German submarine attacked and torpedoed a British destroyer inflicting serious damage to the enemy ship and caused her to list heavily.

There are four cruisers, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Trinidada and Fiji of the Fiji type, all of 8,000 tons, 549 feet long and 62 feet wide. They carry 12 six-inch guns, eight six-inch anti-aircraft guns and 16 guns of a smaller caliber and were built in 1939.

Lose 30 Million Tons

The United States and Britain have lost 30,400,000 tons of shipping during the period from September, 1939 to March, 1943, according to an announcement made by German military authorities, according to Domei.

This enormous figure almost equals the total tonnage of merchantmen these two countries had possessed at the beginning of the current war. Then, supposing one vessel had weighed 3,500 tons, it can be said that approximately, 8,500 merchantmen have been sent to the bottom of the sea.

3 JAPANESE HERE GET GERMAN DECORATIONS

Honored for Services In Promoting Tourism

In recognition of their services rendered in establishing the International Tourist Association, three Japanese received German decorations from Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, at a ceremony held at the German Embassy yesterday afternoon.

The three Japanese were Kenjiro Kiyasu, former Vice-Minister of Railways, Utaro Kataoka, Chairman of the Overland Transportation Council and Kazuyuki Shikama, sectional chief of the Management Bureau of the Railways Ministry.

It is recalled that the International Tourist Association was established in 1939 for the furtherance of tourist industry among Japan, Germany and Italy.

Makoto Den, former Director of the International Tourist Bureau and now vice-president of the Central China Railways Corporation, was given a similar German decoration at a ceremony held in Shanghai recently.

Chekiang-Kiangsi Battles To Be Shown in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 12.—A documentary film entitled, "The Chekiang-Kiangsi Operations and the Ensuing Constructive Work," which was completed recently will be shown here, it was learned today.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi operations, it is recalled, was started in April of last year.

A documentary film corps which was organized specially for the purpose by the Japanese Army in the Shanghai area, it is said, followed the fighting services more than ten times, to take photographs of the actual fighting which took place in the course of the operations.

The documentary film corps was technically assisted by the cameramen of the Central China Motion Picture Company and the Dai-Nippon Motion Picture Company, it was also learned.

Axis Planes Batter Enemy in Tunisia

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—Continuing vigorous activities yesterday from morning till night in support of land units, the Axis air forces operating on the Tunisian Front dealt a severe blow to anti-Axis tank corps and also destroyed 25 enemy trucks transporting troops, by low-altitude bombings. The Axis aircraft also shot down nine enemy planes yesterday in Tunisia and over the Mediterranean Sea.

REICH AIRMEN BLAST SOVIETS

Enemy in Donetz Area Crushed--Kuban, Kursk Hit by Dive-Bombers

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—A total of 64 Soviet planes were shot down by the German forces in the Kuban and Kursk areas, while two enemy battalions were completely annihilated on the Donetz sector, it was revealed in a statement issued by German military authorities today.

The Reich war bulletin covering the situation on the Eastern Front follows:

Kuban mouth sector: On account of mud and the spring flood, no large-scale operation was carried out. German dive-bombers completely blasted embankments and communication lines built by the Soviet forces on the southern bank of the Kuban River. In severe aerial duels with invading Soviet air forces, 28 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Donetz sector: Soviet troops in the Isyum sector and the middle stretches of the Donetz attempted to

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Soviet Proposal Waited

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—Chile is prepared to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, declared Home Minister Raul Morales Belhomi at the conference of the members of the Democratic, the Socialist and other parties held yesterday.

"Chile is prepared to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union," the Home Minister said, "but as this is a matter to be mutually considered, the Chilean Government is waiting for a proposal from the Soviets."

Axis Leaders Confer

The above telephoto from Berlin shows Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini at the headquarters of the Reichsfuehrer in Berlin during their recent important meeting on future Axis war policy.

Two Opinions Reported From Rome On Latest Hitler-Mussolini Talk

1st—Axis Heads Concentrated on Tunisia Front, Naval War, Turkish, French Issues—2nd—Offensive in Mediterranean Fighting

Mainichi

ROME, April 11.—Two observations are available here concerning the latest talk between Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini; a commonsense observation and special one.

Let the commonsense observation be dealt with first. With the start of the thawing season, the Soviet winter offensive has been stopped and the war situation has been in a state of lull and is likely to continue until the commencement of the German summer offensive, while the Mediterranean question centering on the Tunisian front has been assuming increasingly serious proportions day after day.

In conformity with this new situation, the Italo-German leaders decided on:

1. Various questions which had been partially discussed at the conference held on the occasion of the visit to Italy of the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering and Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz, Supreme Commander of the German Navy, and the technical study and urgent measures for campaigning after considerably concrete discussions on political, military and economic affairs.

2. The defense of the Mediterranean area likely to bear the brunt of a second Anglo-American offensive, strengthening of the defense of the southern Balkans and policy to cope with the Turkish question, last of which requires special precaution.

The Italo-German leaders discussed:

1. Reinforcement of submarine warfare and naval bases, rationalization of the shipbuilding program and utilization of the Italian navy.

2. Mobilization of war materials and manpower and the aim and form of the future new order in Europe.

3. The French question.

Of the foregoing, the first item and the last-mentioned matter in the second item claim special attention.

In the previous conference, Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini decided upon the matter of concentrating the force of all Europe on the Soviet front as the chief battlefield, while in the latest talk, they attached considerable importance to the Mediterranean front.

Within the bounds of this commonsense observation, some people

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Smashing Losses Dealt Red Forces In Mop-Up Drives

Enemy Admits Losses In Oro Bay Bombings

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—The fierce bombings on Oro Bay by Japanese Air Units have struck terror into the heart of the enemy, as is evident from the following statement issued by the anti-Axis Headquarters today: "Large formation of Japanese bombers and fighters bombed Oro Bay in New Guinea and also staged aerial combats with our air force. The Japanese Air Units succeeded in dropping many bombs on the bay, making two direct hits on a small-sized 2,000-ton class ship, which ran ashore on the beach, and causing heavy damages and casualties. According to reconnaissance, the fighting strength of the Japanese Air Force has recently increased remarkably. Considering the recent Japanese attacks, the Japanese may quite possibly launch a large-scale aerial offensive."

MINISTERS TALK TO GOVERNORS

Tani, Aoki, Hashida And Iwamura Speak At 2nd Day Session

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani was the first speaker at the second day session of the Governors' conference which was opened at the Home Ministry at 8 a.m. this morning. The Foreign Minister explained the diplomatic situation as well as the conditions in foreign countries. He was followed by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki who spoke on important questions relating to the development of the southern region and also of the settlers in Manchoukuo.

Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida explained the educational policy and particularly the recent revision of the educational system to the assembled Governors. Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura then gave an instructive talk.

These addresses by the four Ministers completed the morning session.

In the afternoon, the Governors are scheduled to be given instructions respecting matters under the charge of the Finance Department and the Home Ministry.

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Japanese Units Active In Shantung, Chahar And Mengchiang Areas

Domei

ON THE SHANTUNG FRONT LINE, April 12.—Launching action in the early morning of April 10, the Hayashi, Egaki, Kazama, Otsuki and Nakamura units of the Imperial Forces dealt a smashing blow to the 400 troops of the Chinese Communist army trapped in the neighborhood of Linsungkia, 16 kilometers northwest of Kweiminehsien, Shantung Province.

In the onslaught, the Imperial units scored the following results:

Enemy dead bodies left behind	107
War prisoners taken	78

Imperial units captured 87 rifles, 13 pistols and 1,218 rounds of ammunition.

These 400 Communist troops belonged to the enemy third army in the Hopeh-Shantung area and until the Imperial Forces' punitive campaign, were infesting northern Shantung.

Communist Troops Engaged

Domei

SHEKMEN, April 12.—War results achieved by the Ishikawa, Moriya, Yokoyama and Ishioka units operating against Communist troops infesting the Central Chahar area during the period from April 6 to 11 were learned as follows:

Enemy dead left behind	85
War prisoners	29
War trophies:	
Rifles	72
Bullets for the same	3,242
Automatic rifles	14
Revolvers	22
Hand grenades	149
Cannons	5
Trench mortar	1

Full Results Given

Composite war results scored by the XX Unit during the month of March were announced as follows:

Number of engagements	498
Enemy strength engaged	46,630
Enemy establishments destroyed	2
Prisoners	1,470
Enemy dead abandoned	1,431
War trophies:	
Rifles	625

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ENEMY ATTACKS ON 'MERCY SHIPS' ARE REVEALED

Henious Bombing of Ural Maru, Brutal Torpedoing of Manila Maru, Two Recent Examples of America's War Methods

Full information on the enemy bombing of the Japanese hospital ship, Ural Maru, has been sent in by a special correspondent of the Asahi stationed at a certain undisclosed base in the South Pacific, establishing the fact that the enemy flier assaulted the vessel with full knowledge of the vessel being a hospital ship.

According to the information now made available, the Ural Maru, 6,373 tons, was navigating at a point 7.5 miles off New Hanover toward her base with her hull painted white and with the Red Cross marks in red in accordance with international regulations, on the afternoon of April 3. Suddenly, a four-motored Boeing B-17 plane appeared out of the clouds and bore down rapidly to an altitude of some 1,000 meters. Making a circle over the ship, it began attacking the vessel by dropping six or seven bombs.

One of the bombs hit the water at a point some 10 meters off the starboard, while another unfortunately hit the base of the mast near the third hold, causing an undisclosed number of casualties. In the past, hospital ships have been attacked frequently by submarines, but this is the first time that a vessel of mercy was bombed from the air.

No Mistake Possible

The Ural Maru is registered officially as a hospital ship and is painted in red and white on deck, hull and elsewhere, so that no one can mistake its mission. The enemy plane descended to an altitude of only 1,000 meters for the attack, and it is considered absolutely impossible that the enemy airman considered it a transport by mistake. It is clear that the enemy plane bombed the vessel with full knowledge that it was a hospital vessel.

According to Kanekichi Ito, Captain of the Ural Maru, who was interviewed by the Asahi correspondent, buzzing sounds were first heard above the clouds. Then, all of a sudden, a four-motored Boeing plane broke through the clouds and made a circle over the vessel before it dropped several bombs. The direct hit, though causing casualties, did not damage the hull, and the vessel returned to her base without any serious mishap, the Captain added.

The casualties included one death and many injuries. Masao Watanabe, 29 years old, first engineer, whose home is in Bingo-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe City, was killed on the spot. In addition to members of the crew, physicians and others belonging to the staff of the hospital ship were injured either heavily or slightly.

Lieutenant Satoru Fukushima who was on the vessel as chief physician and transportation commander received several head injuries due to bomb fragments, but undaunted, he worked hard giving directions for the care of the wounded, ignoring his blood-stained head.

Sub Attack Described

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—In utter violence of international law, an enemy submarine attacked the Japanese hospital ship, Manila Maru, declared Surgeon Lieutenant Konosuke Nishimura who was in charge of the wounded and sick aboard the ship. The Manila Maru was attacked by a United States submarine on March 4 in the waters south of Palau Island, but was able to make a safe return to its base.

"At that time," said Surgeon Lieutenant Nishimura, "the day was clear and the sea was calm. Therefore, it could not be that the enemy failed to discern the Red Cross mark painted on the hull."

Moreover, the surgeon lieutenant continued, the enemy submarine attacked us from the short distance of 1,000 meters, and in bright daylight.

The enemy's first torpedo plowing toward the starboard was detected instantly by the watchman and other crew members on and deck, said Surgeon Lieutenant Nishimura, the missile was dodged successfully.

"This ship was also able to dodge the next torpedo by putting the helm hard a-starboard. Out of fear that the submarine might shell us, we sped under full steam, and was able to return safely," he added.

Surgeon Lieutenant Nishimura recalled that much anxiety was felt by him because many wounded and sick were being accommodated on board the ship at the time it was attacked by the enemy submarine.

Shonan Medical College To Hold Opening Rites

Domei

SHONAN, April 11.—The Shonan Medical College, newly-established here by the Military Administration, which is now complete with the building of needed structures and the selection of its students, will hold its opening ceremony at 11 a.m., April 27 at its auditorium.

The college, built with the aim of teaching medicine along Japanese methods to native students, and at the same time, fostering the Japanese spirit in Malai, will be taught entirely in the Japanese language excepting in clinic practice. Many medical leaders are expected to arise from among the Malais with inauguration of the college.

As the institute is to be the first to be introduced for native medical students, it has been very popular from the time of announcement of its establishment.

The school announced its acceptance of 105 students which is far less than the number of applicants. The authorities had difficulty in the selection of admitted candidates.

Tax Bureau Officials In P.I. Hold 1st Meet

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—Tax bureau officials met this morning in conference for the first time since the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration, it was learned.

A new financial policy to be followed by the Administrative Commission of the Philippines was said to have been discussed during the conference.

Among those who attended the meeting were Antonio de Las Alas, Secretary of Finance, and representatives of the Tax Bureau.

MANILA DECIDES TOBACCO PRICES

Those for Leaves Raised by 60-70 Per Cent--5 Grades Set

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—Official purchasing prices of tobacco leaves for the season have been decided according to an announcement just made by the Military Administration.

As compared with pre-war prices, the official prices which were decided upon with the view to grant cultivators as much profit as possible are from 60 to 70 per cent higher. It is understood that purchasing of the crop off the farm will be exclusively handled by the members of the recently organized Philippine Tobacco Dealers' Association.

Prices to prevail for the season's crops are of five grades broadly speaking and the differentiations are made not only on the basis of quality but also on the basis of the lengths of leaves.

The fourth grade tobacco leaves whose classification incidentally applies to the bulk of the season's yields are leaves measuring from 26 to 37 centimeters, and the representative tobacco leaves by kinds and their official prices are within this fourth grade.

Classification follows:

Kinds	Weight	Price
Isabela	1 kintaro (50 to 55 kilos)	12 pesos
Kagayan	"	10 "
La Union	"	10 "
Pangasinan	"	9 "
Nuova Eoija	"	9 "
Ilocos	"	8 "

Weak War Power Of British Shown In Mayu Tragedy

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fight independently.

Japanese Strategy Feared

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, April 11.—British military authorities apparently seem to greatly dread the unique Japanese "dense forest strategy."

As a matter of fact, the British High Command, reporting on the war situation in the direction of the Arakan range of the Indo-Burmese border, admitted that the Japanese broke through a part of the British defense line along the Mayu river and that British troops had been forced to retreat from Donbeig.

It is interesting to note in this connection that a correspondent in India for the London Times, defending the unfavorable British position in the same area, stated as follows: "The present British retreat from Donbeig may invite disappointment of the British public, but they must carefully take into consideration various difficulties such as arms and foodstuff supplies in the same area. It is quite inadvisable for us to stick to the first defense line even after the arrival of the rainy season. It is a wise policy to move our troops before roads get muddy so that the transport of heavy weapons is possible.

"British army units had advanced deep into the hinterland through dense forests, hills and rivers, and wherever they went, they had to fight through rivers on the one hand and thick forests on the other. However, we failed to check the unique Japanese 'dense forest strategy.' As in the case of the Malai campaign, the Japanese achieved great success by dispatching a number of small units into the forested zones."

British Air Power Reduced

Yomiuri-Hochi

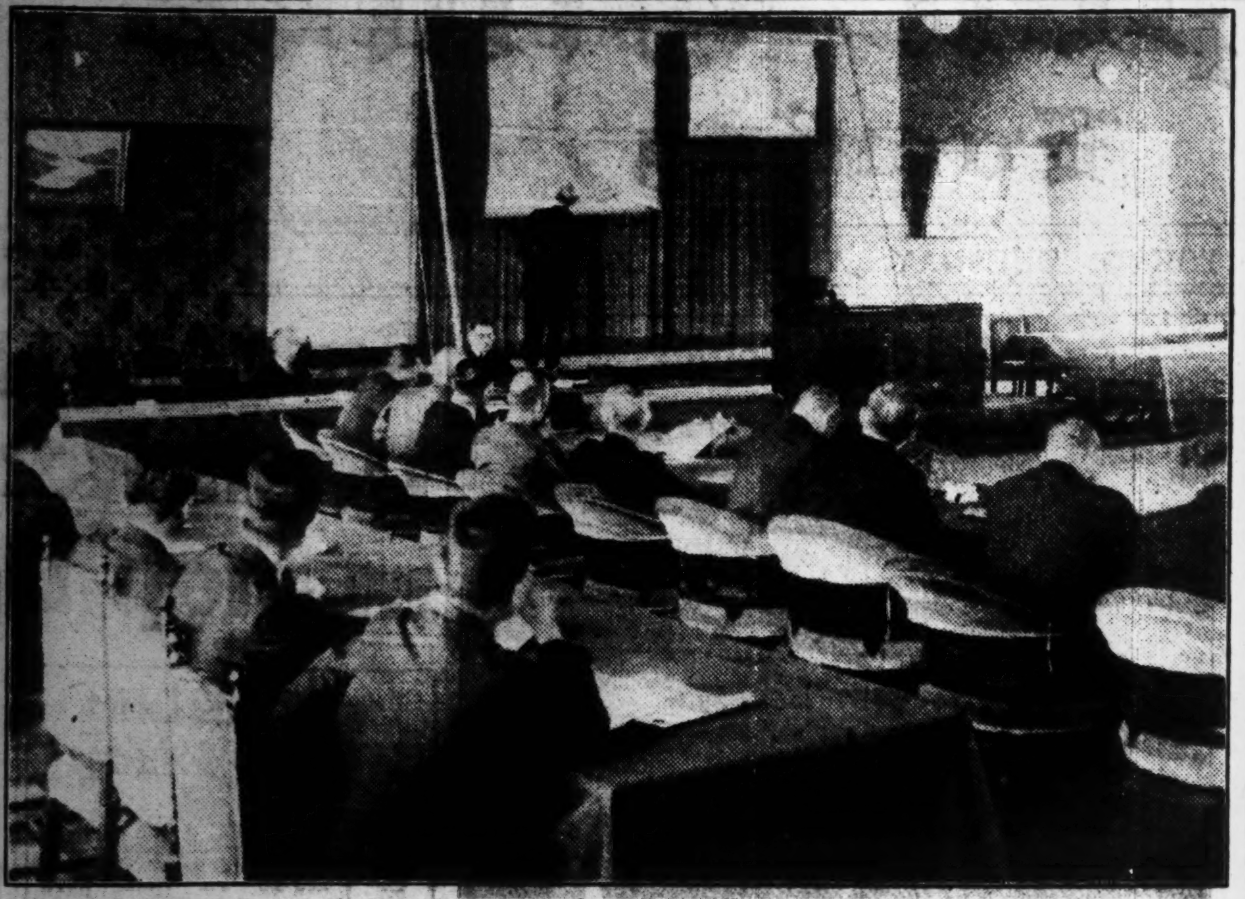
RANGOON, April 12.—The strength of the British air force in India has been reduced to half of its former potentiality, while the United States has gained power there by establishing large numbers of airfields in the vicinity of Calcutta.

The Royal Air Force has 50 air units comprising 400 aircraft in the eastern part of India, while the Indian air force with 100 planes is engaged in the defense of the coast and maintenance of order. These aircraft were reinforced during the rainy season last year after the enemy air force had fled from Burma due to the relentless drive of the Imperial Forces.

The majority of the British air strength, however, consists of small-sized planes for the purpose of defensive operations. At present, the Royal Air Force has more than 10 fighter plane companies each composed of 12 planes and 40 or 50 reserve aircraft.

The American air force, meanwhile, has constructed about 200 airfields in the vicinity of Calcutta. Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American air force in East Asia, who is stationed in Delhi, is commanding the United States air arms in India. To all appearances, the United States, relying on its great productive capacity, intends to strengthen its air arm in India and China from which to carry out bombing raids on Burma and the Japanese mainland.

Governors Hear State Ministers



Shown above is Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, at the blackboard, explaining Japan's diplomatic policy during his talk to the Governors this morning at their second-day session. (Story on Page 1)

Press Comments

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to engage in the intellectual fencing that marks the conferences of the enemy camp.

It is to be noted that the communique says: "Complete agreement has been reached on the drafting of a new formula for the distribution of the economic resources of the world in accordance with the common interests of the nations concerned." This constitutes one of the important factors of the new world order. It is a different story altogether from the foolish imaginings of the United States and Britain regarding "post-war" measures in order to camouflage their actual defeats on the field. The world should wait at ease for the announcement of a completed draft. As regards strategy, Germany and Italy will publish it in the face of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in a form other than phraseology.

America's Designs

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In a broadcast speech on March 21, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill presented to the British people various internal and external problems. It is clear that the main external problem had to do with the prevention of interference by the United States in the affairs of Europe. The Asiatic and European conferences mentioned by Churchill gave rise to complications within the anti-Axis camp in connection with the war plans for the future. Now the visit of Foregn Secretary Major Anthony Eden to the United States no doubt had for its main aim the sounding of American opinion on these matters.

On his return from America, Eden said that the aim of his visit was threefold. First was to discuss the Anglo-American means of prosecuting the war; second the examination and formulation of policy in regard to the world political situation and third, post-war affairs. As every one of these matters, he said, involves military secrets, he could not make a detailed report but complete agreement was reached on the second and third points. But what are the facts?

Whether in America or Canada, Eden made it a point to declare that Britain has no secret pact with any other country of the world. This no doubt was intended to dispel certain doubts in the American mind and to utilize the influence of the isolationists in America for Britain's own ends but has Eden been successful in these respects?

Surveying the situation since Eden's return to London, it is seen that on the surface Britain and the United States seem to have come to an agreement as a result of his visit to Washington on the North African puppet regime. It is another question, however, whether the British compromise in regard to the puppet regime has secured for it a reassuring promise from the United States as to its non-interference in European affairs. If Eden had returned with such a promise, American politicians must be said to be more naive than we have ever supposed them to be. Thus it would be more reasonable to think that the problem is still unsettled.

Churchill once said that he was not in his Prime Ministerial post as a liquidator of the British Empire. But it would have been more in keeping with his real role to be such a liquidator, for no one at this juncture thinks that the fate of Europe would be decided on the initiative of Britain. Churchill in endeavoring to exclude the United States from European affairs is betraying the crafty, brazen John Bullism of the buccaneers. It is hardly to be expected that the International New Dealers led by Roosevelt would comply meekly with British desires, considering that Roosevelt once said that the American frontier lies on the Rhine and, in fact, he is steadily pushing that policy on the strength of America being the arsenal of Democracy.

So far from hands-off from Europe, who will guarantee that the United States has no territorial designs on Europe and on North Africa? Even in the counting of the chicks before they are hatched, America and Britain cannot conceal their fundamental rivalry.

Pen-Wielders During P.I. Campaign Meet to Recall Events of Year Ago

The members of the Press Corps and war correspondents, who had been active over the breadth and length of the Philippines during the campaign there, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan got together for the first time Monday evening at Shofukutei, Bentenjima, Uyeno. With Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines at the time and Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshio Nakashima, head of the Press Section present, the attendants including Shiro Ozaki, Ashihei Hino, Yojiro Ishizaka, Junkichi Mukai and others numbering 17 in all, spent the evening reminiscing and recalling the events of a year ago.

Lieutenant-General Homma retrospected as follows:

"The members of the Press Corps were certainly brave and daring. They were always forging ahead and at times we could not distinguish them from the ordinary soldiers, so well had they intermingled with the men. For this reason it was possible to achieve greater results than in the China Affair. There are many things that we blunt military men cannot adequately express, but through the facile pens of the members of the Press Corps, I hope that the people in general will be presented with more writings in the future in connection with the activities of the men of the Imperial Forces."

"The Record of the Philippines Campaign" written by Lieutenant-General Homma and others for presentation to the families of the men who had fallen in the Philippines operations, which had just come off the press, were shown to those present. Naming their gathering "Watari Club," taken after the name of the Watari Corps, the members agreed to gather twice annually, in spring and autumn, hereafter.

318 Depots, 59 Trains Wrecked in Indian Riots

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 12.—The damages caused by the anti-British disturbances since its start up to the end of December were announced by the Indian Government, it is reported from New Delhi.

Railway stations which were entirely or partially destroyed numbered 318, while 59 railway trains were overturned, according to the official announcement. The bomb explosion cases at restaurants and on the streets were also quite numerous, and the damages caused by such explosions are very extensive. It is also said that the bomb explosions are still occurring. Among the casualties caused, British soldiers are quite numerous.

Reich Airmen Blast Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

advance to the western bank of the river under cover of night, but the invading enemy was discovered and two of their battalions were completely annihilated.

Kursk sector: The Luftwaffe carried out bombing raids on several railway stations near the front, blasting five carriages fully loaded with troops and war supplies and setting ablaze large fuel depots. In aerial combats, the Reich air force downed 36 Soviet planes.

Leningrad sector: German scout units carried out a surprise attack and occupied several enemy positions. All counter-attacks launched by enemy troops were repulsed.

91 R.A.F. Planes Downed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—Britain, last week, lost 91 planes on the Western Front, the British Air Ministry announced on Monday, according to a London dispatch available here.

Of these planes, 51 were shot down during night air raids upon the German mainland and German-occupied territories.

Dr. Shionoya Returns Here From China Culture Talk

"The second meeting of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association marked the first step of the gigantic cultural drive of Japan and China," declared Dr. On Shionoya, head of the Japanese Mission and one of the foremost scholars of Chinese classics, on arrival in Tokyo at 3:25 p.m. yesterday after his trip to Nanking to attend the Second Parley of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association which had been held for three days starting April 1.

"My latest visit to Nanking was the third one," stated Dr. Shionoya when interviewed by a Domei reporter. "I was surprised to see the city of Nanking fully revived and humming with vigorous activity. A fresh, lively atmosphere was prevailing throughout the city.

"We, members of the Japanese mission, had opportunities to exchange frank views with President Wang Ching-wei and other Chinese men of culture. Amity and good will marked the conversations between the Japanese and Chinese representatives at the parley.

"Salient plans decided at the conference were the translation of the classics of both China and Japan, investigation of historical relics, compilation of Greater East Asia history and the opening of the third conference at Shanghai.

"In my opinion, the greatest success which our mission achieved was the fact that we had a friendly and unreserved association with the Chinese intelligentsia. By virtue of our close personal contact with China's literary men, a cornerstone has been firmly laid for the joint cultural drive of the two countries.

"During my visit to Nanking, I realized the fact that in order to fully understand the ideas and psychology of the Chinese intelligentsia, it is imperative for us to have a thorough knowledge of the modern Chinese language."

Ishiwata Leaves for Nanking

Domei

TIENTSIN, April 12.—Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, who has been inspecting the Peking-Tientsin district since April 4, left here for Nanking by air at 9:50 a.m. today.

Von Krosigk in Helsinki

Domei

HELSINKI, April 12.—German Finance Minister Count Schwerin von Krosigk arrived at Helsinki yesterday.

BURMA TO SEND PARTIES HERE

15 Students Slated To Take Up Studies-- Others to Tour Japan

Domei

RANGOON, April 12.—The first group of 15 Burmese students who have been selected from among Burma's youth to become future leaders of their country, and another party whose members are connected with administrative, industrial and educational fields are scheduled to visit Japan in the near future as preparations are now under way.

The Directorate General of the Military Administration in Burma commenced to receive applications from youth who desire to study in Japan from the end of last month and it is reported that the applications had continued to pour in after the closing day on April 10.

All the applicants had been recommended by the Military Administration or the Burmese prefectural governments and were sound and healthy, both physically and mentally, with good high school records. The ages range from 17 to 20 years.

About 30 applicants were chosen at the first selection and they will receive two months training to commence from the end of this month in the Japanese language, Japanese history, geography of East Asia as well as spiritual guidance.

At the end of June judging from their general record the final selection will be made for the choice of 15 to be dispatched to Japan. The Burmese youths chosen for study in Japan will take up the subjects of their choice in Japan for a period of three to four years. The subjects chosen for study by the Burmese youths are as follows: Japanese language three, optics three, science three, agriculture and forestry two, medicine two, education one, policing two.

The party slated to make an inspection tour of Japan is composed of about 50 leading Burmese directly connected with the task of constructing a new Burma. The membership for the first inspection party will be limited to 20. The others will visit Japan in two more groups. Their sojourn in Japan will extend over a period of approximately three months, during which they will closely inspect and study the various political, economic and cultural phases of Japan and utilize the knowledge and experience thus gained for the construction of New Burma.

Comment Is Varied On Conference Aim Of Axis Chieftains

(Continued from Page 1)

point out the significance of the Hungarian Premier's visit to Italy, the object of the forthcoming Rumanian Premier's visit to Italy and the disposition of the minor races distributed chiefly in Transylvania and the Danube area. Because, however, these matters are naturally included in the matter of strengthening the defense of the Balkans and the aim and form of the new order to come after the European War, the Italo-German leaders are said to have established the guiding principle in general without being burdened by minor issues.

In contrast to the foregoing observation there is a special one. This has been formed logically on the basis of concrete and considerably convincing logic, by some diplomats and some experts concerned with national policy questions. This observation can be reported as follows:

1. In the case of the Mediterranean defense question, too, the principle that attack is the best defensive is no exception.

2. The Italo-German leaders studied the rationalization of their fighting position to push the operations to overthrow the Anglo American camp, the first war objective to the Axis side. That is to say, they studied the political and military steps necessitated by the unification of war objectives.

It is not certain whether the commonsense and special observations should be separated from each other, or whether both were studied together or whether the former is an extension of the latter. This will be made clear by time and fact. At any rate, there is no doubt that the Hitler-Mussolini talk has served to bolster the Axis camp.

Telegraph Service Opens

Telegraphic service between Japan Proper and 11 leading towns and cities in Japanese-occupied southern territories including Tagudin, Los Banos, Pangu and North San Fernando in Philippines, Bassein, Henzada, Tavoy, Magwe and In Sein in Burma; Balik Papan in South Borneo, and Dongala in the Celebes will commence from today the Communication Ministry announced Monday.

Imperial Proxies Set For Yasukuni Fetes

Imperial Ritualists, Count Koshu Shimizudani and Masayori Takagi, were appointed Monday as Imperial proxies to visit the Yasukuni Shrine on the forthcoming occasions of the shrine's extraordinary and regular festivals respectively, the Imperial Household Ministry announced Monday, according to Domei. The extraordinary festival is scheduled to take place for six days from April 23, following the new deification of 19,987 war-dead which will be held on April 22. The regular spring festival celebration days will begin from April 29. Count Shimizudani will visit the shrine on April 23, while Mr. Takagi, the other ritualist, will visit it on April 30.

Smashing Losses Dealt Red Forces In Mop-Up Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

Bullets for the same	674
Light trench mortars	14
Light machine-guns	3
Automatic rifles	14
Bullets for the same	1,032
Cannons	402
Bomb-throwers	2
Hand grenades	2,367
Bayonets	104
Ground mines	311
Dynamos for radios	3
Many others.	

The composite war results achieved exclusively by Nanking forces during the same month were as follows:

Number of engagements	236
Enemy strength engaged	8,852
Enemy dead abandoned	146
Prisoners	125
War trophies:	
Trench mortars	4
Rifles	100
Bullets for the same	585
Revolvers	61
Automatic rifles	2
Hand grenades	113
Many others.	

Results in Mengchiang

Domei

KALGAN, April 12.—Crack units of the Imperial Forces achieved the following war results in Mengchiang during March:

Number of engagements	70
Enemy strength engaged	5,720
Enemy dead abandoned	257
Prisoners	86
Enemy barracks blasted	40
War trophies:	
Rifles	169
Bullets for the same	1,382
Light machine-guns	2
Many other arms and munitions.	

Chou Fu-hai Is Host At Hsinking Banquet

Domei

HSINKING, April 12.—Chou Fu-hai, special envoy of the Nanking Government to Manchoukuo, was host at a banquet given at the Yamato Hotel here at 6:30 p.m. today, with more than 120 leading Japanese and Manchoukuo dignitaries including Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo attending.

From 7:30 p.m. today, he spoke over the Hsinking Broadcasting Station for 10 minutes stressing that further efforts would be made to strengthen the cooperation between Manchoukuo and China.

This morning Chou Fu-hai inspected the new Fengman Dam and Electric Power Plant on the Sungari River.

Cotton Plants in Celebes Growing Satisfactorily

Domei

MACASSAR, April 12.—The planting of cotton in southern Celebes was commenced early in March, and the planting in Palembang and adjacent four districts have already been finished it was reported.

Due to continued favorable weather, the newly-planted cotton is sprouting very satisfactorily, and already, the plants have grown to an average height of 10 centimeters. There is at present almost no fear of insect damage.

Meanwhile, the native people are earnestly cooperating with the Japanese Forces for the satisfactory cultivation of cotton.

Land's Extension Opposed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—Opposing the bill for extending the term of office of Emory Land, Chairman of the United States War Shipping Administration Board, now before the Senate, Senator George Aiken from Vermont pointed out the fact that Emory Land committed unlawful acts in concert with shipbuilders, it is reported from Washington.

Senator Aiken said that Emory Land aided shipbuilders to gain unlawful profits, and also permitted them to evade tax payment. He proposed that the Senate should appoint a special committee to investigate Land's case.

BORNEO FACES BRIGHT FUTURE

Land of Plenty Rapidly Growing As E. Asia Unit

In the lapse of a year since the establishment of the Military Administration, the new born Borneo, as an important member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is advancing steadily toward the attainment of the three great objectives, namely, the establishment of peace and order, the development of essential resources and the realization of self-sufficiency. In this connection, Kazuo Oguri, Adviser to the Military Administration of Borneo, who arrived at the Fukuoka Airfield at 5 p.m. yesterday commented as follows, as given in the Mainichi:

The three objectives of the Military Administration in Borneo is now being smoothly and rapidly realized. The native inhabitants are gladly cooperating with the Military Administration, and it is interesting to note that the Ibans or the sea Dyaks, composing about 60 per cent of the population of the entire Borneo, are deeply grateful to Japan for having crushed the British. The Ibans who greatly resemble the Japanese in appearance had risen against the British several times while under their domination.

In recognition of their loyalty to the Japanese administration, the military authorities selected several dozen young Ibans in January of this year to receive training as policemen and they are doing very well.

Borneo is certainly a virgin soil concerning her buried resources, and the future development of the island promises plenty. With respect to the supply of food for the native inhabitants, a remarkable increase has been attained in the production of rice so that from next year Borneo will be self-sufficient in this respect. Also various kinds of fibers and copra are being produced in increasing amounts.

"Borneo may be said to be the treasure-house of East Asia in her forestry products. Aside from teakwood, the abundance of Borneo's forest resources are such as to be able to supply all the lumber requirements of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, the newly constructed wooden ships, built from the trees of Borneo's forests and through the efforts of the native shipwrights, are being rapidly launched to ply the waters of the southern seas."

Foe May Aid Refugees

Domei

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—A conference to discuss the means for giving relief to anti-Axis refugees is expected to be shortly opened at Bermuda. The representatives of the United States and Britain are scheduled to reach the island within the present week to attend the conference, it is reported.

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Thai Medical Men Arrive

Domei

FUKUOKA, April 12.—Dr. Lilitham Siphaayat of Sirirat Hospital and four other Thai medical experts arrived here this afternoon en route to Tokyo where they will attend the second East Asia Medical Conference on April 17 and 18.

The party will leave for Tokyo at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening by the super-express Fuji.

U.S. Mobilizes More Men

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—All able males between the ages of 18 and 36, excepting the 3,200,000 men engaged in agriculture and other important industries, will be enrolled for service in the army and navy by December 31, declared Paul MacNutt, Chairman of the War Man-Power Committee, in a press conference today, it is reported from Washington.

MacMichael in Teheran

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 12.—Sir Harold MacMichael, British High Commissioner for Palestine, arrived at Teheran with a special mission, and he was presented to King Reza Shah Pahlevi of Iran by British Ambassador Sir Reader William Bullard.

Financial Directors Meet

A three-day meeting of directors of the financial affairs bureau of prefectural governments throughout the country was opened at 8:30 a.m. yesterday at the Finance Ministry.

Following an opening address by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, the meeting discussed national finance and economy as well as improvements in routine tax collections.

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Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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GOVERNORS REQUESTED BY TOJO TO CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS ON INCREASING FIGHTING POWER

Necessary to Make Victory Conclusive, Says Prime Minister

4-DAY PARLEY OPENS

Empire Said Marching Impressively Toward Goal of Crushing U.S. and Britain

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, addressing the prefectural governors assembled at his official residence on Monday at the opening of a regular four-day conference, called on them to concentrate their energy on increasing the nation's fighting power toward making victory conclusive.

His speech was in substance as follows:

"It is a matter for mutual congratulation that the Empire is marching stately and impressively toward the goal of bringing America and Britain to their knees.

"The Empire is now keeping up fighting with all its energy, its eyes set on final victory. The matter is to make victory conclusive. The key to the question lies in the extent to which we will increase and strengthen our fighting power. The year we are facing is a year of grave importance to the Empire whose rise or fall will be decided in it.

Stresses Power Increase

"The thing you have to do today is to have a keen sense of the fact that your purpose in the service of the public is to see that there is increased and strengthened fighting power in the nation. I have a wish that you will devote yourselves to the performance of your administrative functions with a sole eye to the achievement of this end.

"As I note, you are making a special effort toward the increase and strengthening of the nation's fighting power, which is a matter of great urgency today. It is exceedingly pleasing to note that the efforts made in various quarters have been bearing marked fruit since the closing days of last year and that quite excellent results are being made in all fields of endeavor.

"For its part the Government has determined to adopt specific measures about increasing and strengthening the production above all of iron and steel, coal, light metals, vessels, and aircraft. Measures like the war-time administrative special cases law have already been established. The way has thus been opened for detachment from circumstances of the past and for relief from the restraint of the law.

"The Government has an intention of exercising still more its ingenuity in various directions and exerting itself to see that there is no delay in the enforcement of various measures but also that more is produced than planned.

"For your part I have a hope that you will acquaint yourselves closely with the things hoped by the Government out of consideration of the current situation, not allow yourselves to be hampered by secondary rules and regulations in the discharge of your official business, take steps which are opportune, and apply yourselves to the task of directing in matters connected with the increase and strengthening of the nation's fighting power.

Confidence Stressed

"The most urgent thing in the present grave phase of the situation is for the 100,000,000 people of our country to maintain firmly their conviction on sure victory and fight the war out with a never failing fighting spirit.

"I see the people putting up with privations and doing their best in attending to their business although their difficulties are great. All this is because they have determined to bring the country through the war.

"The people have greater and greater confidence in victory. They are thoroughgoing in the reform of their ways of living, in the curtailment of expenditures, and in the accumulation of savings. They are about to establish a war-time way of living, substantial, fresh, and simple enough to enable them to deal calmly and with decision with any situation with which they may find

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Air Forces Bomb 2,000-Ton Ship In Oro Bay Attack

A huge squadron of the Japanese Air Force bombed Oro Bay on Sunday and blew up a 2,000-ton merchantman at anchor there, enemy headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on the same day, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated April 11 to Domei, quoting a Melbourne wire.

JAPANESE VICTORIES LAUDED BY ITALIANS

Newspapers Feature Battle Off Florida Island and Operations at Arakan Front

The brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Forces in the Battle off Florida Island and at the Arakan front were given great prominence by the Italian press with banner headlines, according to a Domei dispatch from Rome on Sunday.

The Italian papers praised the superb skill with which the Japanese Forces carry out their strategy. The Corriere della Sera, in particular, commented that the Japanese Forces have been enthusiastically received by the Burmese people. It also ran detailed accounts of the miserable defeat of the British troops under General Archibald Wavell, and atributed the spectacular results to the ingenious tactics employed by the commander of the Imperial Forces.

Indignation at the brutal bombing of the Japanese hospital ship Ural Maru in broad daylight by anti-Axis warplanes on April 3 off New Ireland of the Bismarck Archipelago was expressed by the Italian press, according to a Domei report from Rome on Sunday.

The Popolo d' Italia described the bombing as "a deliberate inhuman and cold-blooded act" and said:

"The atrocious bombing of the Japanese hospital ship by the anti-Axis air forces is a positive manifestation of their disregard for humanity, and the fact that they carelessly commit such barbaric acts clearly show that they possess savage instincts.

"Every page in the annals of the current war will be filled with their brutal and uncivilized acts and outrageous trickeries unscrupulously executed for the persecution of the war."

WARTIME POLICY ADOPTED BY MANCHOUKUO SOCIETY

Federation of Research Institutes Changes System to Meet Situation

Domei

HSINKING, April 12.—With a view to contributing to the joint war efforts of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the fundamental working policy of the Federation of Research Institutes in Manchoukuo has been changed from peace-time to wartime basis, it was revealed at its 41st general meeting held today at the Manchoukuo Army Club.

The meeting was attended in full by the delegates of the various research institutes in Manchoukuo, industrial, political and otherwise. It was presided over by the president of the Federation, Rokuzo Takebe, who is Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the State Council.

It was officially decided to have the working policy of the various institutions henceforth be attuned to the wartime working policy of the sister federations of both Japan and North China.

Visits Fengman Plant

Domei

KIRIN, April 12.—Special Envoy Chou Fu-hai of the National Government of China visited this morning the new Fengman Electric Power Plant on the Sungari River. He was conducted through the plant by the Japanese officials in charge.

China's Foreign Minister Here

Arriving at Tokyo Station Monday afternoon was China's distinguished, versatile Foreign Minister, Dr. Chu Min-yi, who will attend the forthcoming East Asia Medical Congress as Central China's representative.

CHU MIN-YI ARRIVES; WILL ATTEND CONFAB

Is Here as China's Delegate To East Asia Medical Congress

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, arrived at Tokyo Station by the 3:25 p.m. train on Monday. Dr. Chu was accompanied by his private secretary.

He will represent Central China at the coming second East Asia Medical Congress, which is scheduled to be held at the Lecture Hall of Tokyo Imperial University on April 17 and 18.

Dr. Chu as a medical authority in China will speak on the subject "Physical Training and Hygiene" on the second day of the Congress.

At Tokyo Station the distinguished visitor from Nanking was met by a group of celebrated men representing Japan's medical world, including Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, Chief Secretary of the Congress, who will act as chairman of the Congress with the recent death of Dr. Kurata Morishima, who had been named its chairman and others. Also on hand to welcome the visitor were Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang and staff members of the Chinese Embassy. Dr. Chu proceeded to the Imperial Hotel, where he will stay during his attendance at the Congress.

125-KILOMETER HIGHWAY IN INDO-CHINA COMPLETED

Work on Road Along Mekong River Connecting Paksane, Thakhek Ended

Domei

SAIGON, April 10.—Construction work on the highway between Paksane and Thakhek, along the Mekong River in French Indo-China, covering a distance of 125 kilometers, has been completed.

The highway is a part of Highway No. 13 connecting Laos and Cochin-China plain covering a total distance of 1,600 kilometers. It is remembered that the French Indo-China authorities, with a view to fully develop Laos region, have been making efforts for the completion of the highway between Laos and Cochin-China.

In this connection, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China and other authorities concerned yesterday afternoon arrived at Paksane and attended the ceremony marking the opening of the highway.

POST FOR ROOSEVELT'S SON

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, second son of the United States President, has been appointed commander of an anti-Axis photographic corps in the Mediterranean, according to a London dispatch received here today.

The photographic corps is composed mainly of men who are connected with the air force on Malta Island.

Colonel Elliot Roosevelt was promoted to his present rank only two months ago.

NEW ZEALAND CRIES FOR IMMEDIATE AID

Defense Minister Jones in London Asks Attlee to Send More Planes

The New Zealand Defense Minister, M. F. Jones, arrived in London by air last Wednesday and immediately conferred with Deputy Premier Major Clement R. Attlee and deliberated on general matters concerning the war situation in the Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Sunday which relayed a report from London.

Following the conference with Attlee, Jones declared in a press interview as follows:

"It is aircraft that New Zealand needs most direly. In order to combat the Japanese planes on equal basis, we must have more airplanes.

"The number of airmen in New Zealand's air forces totaled 750 flyers previous to the outbreak of the war but since then, the above figure has been increased to 2,000 air pilots. However, without adequate supply of warplanes, the our air forces will not be able to combat the strong Imperial Air Forces."

More U.S. Men Captured

Additional names of 493 American officers and men who have been made prisoners of the Japanese Forces were revealed on Sunday by the United States War Department, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei relaying a report from Washington.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, April 13, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Gubernatorial Conference and Provincial Administration

NIPPON SANGYO—In order to strengthen and increase the fighting power of the nation, the primary requisite under wartime, through permeation of the various policies embodied in the legislative and budgetary bills passed by the 81st session of the Diet to all parts of the country, the Government is holding a four-day conference of prefectural governors beginning Monday.

The road of public service that the various governors are to travel is clear and the instructions of Prime Minister Tojo given at the outset of the conference left nothing to be further explained. Governors must set inspiring examples to all the officials under them so that the people may be urged to consolidate their wartime living in all its ramifications. The War of Greater East Asia must be prosecuted under a system of perfect harmony between Government and people.

The increased number of matters taken up by the prefectural administration increased further with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the difficulty in their management can well be imagined. On this point we express our deepest gratitude to the hardships of the prefectural governors. The expansion of administrative work under their supervision does not stop merely at being office work administration but there has been an increase in fields which require much political consideration.

The Government has decided to adopt special measures designed to increase the output of iron and steel, coal, light metals, vessels, and aircraft and through the enactment of the wartime administrative special cases law has paved the way of exempting these industries from the restraint of general laws. This arrangement will be enough to give one an idea of what the Government is after.

As the war situation develops it will affect the living of the people in many ways. There is so much to be hoped of the prefectural governors and their subordinates. It must be remembered that the way in which the prefectural officials will perform their functions will be a factor in the establishment of the wartime way of living which is necessary to bring the war to a victorious end.

ARMY FORCES CRUSH ENEMY UNITS IN INDO-BURMA, YUNNAN SECTORS; 36 PLANES BLASTED IN NEW RAIDS

3 Ships Also Sunk as Imperial Eagles Hit Bases

FROM APRIL 5 TO 9

Maungdaw, Chittagong, Aka Aura and Dhaleswari Are Attacked

Thirty-six enemy planes were either shot down, set aflame, or blasted aground while three enemy ships were sunk by the Japanese Army Air Units in smashing attacks on Maungdaw, in the Indo-Burmese border area, as well as on enemy bases located in East India, during the period from April 5 to 9, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 11 a.m. Monday.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units during the period from April 5 to April 9 raided Maungdaw near the Indo-Burmese border as well as Chittagong, Dhaleswari and Aka Aura in Eastern India and fought against the invading enemy planes.

"1. Damage inflicted on the enemy:

Aircraft shot down	7
Aircraft set ablaze	15
Aircraft destroyed on the ground	14
Ships sunk	One 1,000-ton ship
Ships sunk	Two 500-ton ships

"2. Our side lost one plane."

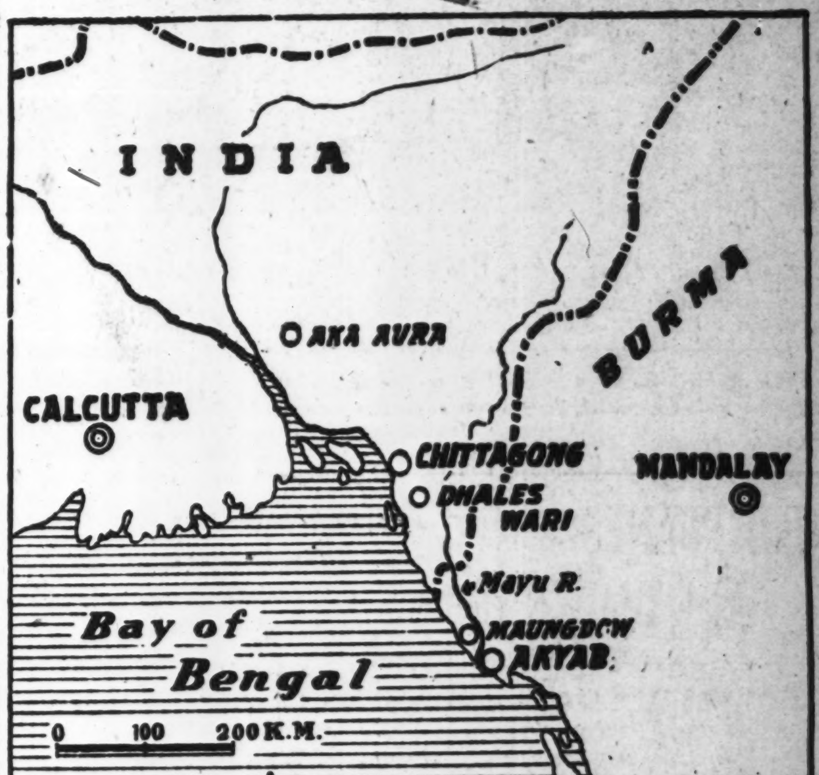
In Constant Action

Cooperating with Japanese land forces which are engaged in a large-scale annihilating operations against the Anglo-Indian troops in the Mayu Peninsula area, the Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area have been rendering valuable assistance. They have blasted the enemy bases in Eastern India time after time and repulsed enemy raiders which have attempted to enter Burma since late in March.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement on Monday revealed that during the five days ending April 9 Japanese warplanes shot down or damaged 36 enemy planes and sank three enemy ships. A Japanese airplane formation that flew to Maungdaw on April 5 dropped big bombs on enemy military establishments and wharves, causing fires to break out at six different places and sinking two 500 ton enemy ships. They also dropped near hits on three 1,000 ton enemy ships and returned. In this raid our side lost one plane.

Another unit flew to Chittagong and in an encounter with 10 enemy planes shot down one enemy plane.

(Continued on Page 2)



Foes Leave Behind 900 Dead; 200 More Captured

AIMS ARE ATTAINED

Campaign Launched February, Ends in March; Mop-Up Now Going On

Parallel with the sweeping campaign against the Anglo-Indian forces north of Akyab, the Imperial Army Forces launched smashing operations against enemy units on the northwestern Indo-Burmese border and on the frontier of Yunnan Province early in February, completely attaining their objectives by the end of March, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. Monday. It was added that mopping-up operations are now in progress against enemy remnants.

In the above drive, approximately 900 enemy dead were reported to have been left on the field of battle, while an additional 200 were taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces. The announcement follows:

"In parallel with the campaign north of Akyab, the Imperial Army Forces commenced operations against the enemy units on the northwestern Indo-Burmese border and on the border of Yunnan Province early in February and toward the end of March they achieved their aim. They are now carrying out mopping-up operations against the remnants of those enemy units. In the period under review, the following results were obtained:

"1. Damage inflicted on the enemy: About 900 dead on the field; some 200 taken prisoner; seven guns of various descriptions, 42 heavy and light machine-guns, as well as large quantities of rifles, ammunition, provisions and clothing seized.

"2. Killed in action on our side: 85."

Enemy Hopes Shattered

The British dream of wresting back Burma has been utterly shattered by the series of crushing blows inflicted by the Imperial Army Forces on the Anglo-Indian units north of Akyab and the combined enemy forces on the Indo-Burmese border and on the border of Yunnan Province, according to Domei.

Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the British Army in India, had been boasting that he would wrest back Burma by March of this year. The Anglo-Indian and Chungking forces under his command began to infiltrate into the area north of Akyab, the northwestern Indo-Burmese border and the Sino-Burmese border area. The Japanese at once commenced an encircling movement against the enemy and made preparations for an annihilation campaign. In the area north of Akyab, in the Mayu River basin and on the Bay of Bengal the enemy forces were crushed in a series of brilliantly engineered attacks and the Japanese are now continuing mopping-up operations.

Parallel with these operations, other contingents of the Japanese Army launched annihilation operations early in February on the northwestern Indo-Burmese border and in the Sino-Burmese border area and by the latter part of March achieved their aim. The composite results of the latter campaign were announced in an Imperial Headquarters issued Monday.

Thus the enemy in three directions who dreamed of retaking Burma has been crushed in the encirclement and annihilation drive through the brilliant strategy and powerful fighting of our Forces in Burma. And the enemy now is faced with a serious threat in eastern India and in the Yunnan area.

In the sector north of Myitkyina and in the Fuman Valley area in the northwestern part of the Indo-Burmese border, our forces conquered the jungles far from civilization and where wild elephants, tigers and leopards roam, to take the strategic

(Continued on Page 2)

Captured Enemy Officer Killed By Shell Fired by His Own Men

Cavendish Succumbs to Wounds Despite Immediate Care: Japanese Commander Injured at Same Time But Recovers to Assume Command of Men

Enemy Brigade Commander Cavendish who was earlier reported captured on April 6 during the Imperial Forces' drive to annihilate the British Indian Army's Sixth Brigade near Indin on the Bay of Bengal on the Indo-Burmese border was killed on the same day by an enemy shell while undergoing questioning, it was later revealed, according to a Domei April 12 report from the Akyab front.

Cavendish was taken prison when on the early morning of April 6 the fourth company of the Tanabashi Unit suddenly raided and crushed the enemy Sixth Brigade's headquarters, which was then at the southern end of Indin. Cavendish was taken to the Unit's headquarters and was being questioned in a dugout when the enemy, seeking to break through the steel ring driven around it, began a desperate movement in this sector.

The enemy artillery concentrated its fire upon the Unit's headquarters, with its infantry and tanks moving forward to attack. During the furious fighting which followed, the enemy brigade commander, captured previously and being examined at the Unit's headquarters, was struck down and wounded seriously at 11:20 a.m. by an exploding British Indian shell. In spite of the immediate care given by the Imperial Forces Cavendish finally succumbed to his wounds.

Unit Commander Shinsaku Tanabashi, who was questioning Cavendish at the time, was also wounded. He was hit in the arm by an enemy bullet and by a shell fragment. After receiving first aid, the Unit Commander continued to the front lines and, taking over the command, is now fighting on the front.

CELEBES WILL IMPROVE TECHNIQUE IN FARMING

Agricultural Schools Planned To Introduce Superior Japanese Methods

The Japanese Military Administration in Celebes is now making preparations for the establishment of agricultural schools in Macassar and various other places in Celebes, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Already many of the native inhabitants, overjoyed at the news, have sent in petitions to the authorities for the establishment of more such schools, saying that there are many who are desirous of studying agriculture.

The soil in southern Celebes is fertile, but as the native people have used a very primitive method of farming, they have hitherto had very poor crops. If only the method is improved by introducing the Japanese technique in agriculture, it is considered quite easy to increase agricultural products by five times.

In compliance with the ardent desire of the native people, as well as to instill into their minds the Japanese spirit of respecting farming and loving earth, the Military Administration is now making preparations for the opening of an agricultural school in Macassar by the beginning of May of this year.

It is further reported that the projected school will admit 168 students into the agricultural course and 30 into the stock-farming course, or 198 students in all.

Japan's Kindness Publicized

C.P.S.

HANKOW, April 12.—The Hankow Special Municipality is carrying out an extensive publicity campaign to drive home to the population the significance of the return of Japanese concessions to China.

NEW GERMAN WARPLANE BUILT TO RAID NEW YORK

Can Reach Metropolis in 2 Hours From France and Make Return Trip

The possibility of raiding New York by air was discussed in a recent edition of an Italian magazine Tribuna Illustrator, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

"The new model of the Heinkel-177 is equipped with four 1,000-horsepower motors, and has a maximum speed of 400-kilometers per hour," said the journal in describing the plane. "Therefore, this craft can reach New York within two hours from the western coast of France and return leisurely to her base after bombing the American metropolis.

"In the event that this venture is undertaken, weather forecasts can be telegraphed from submarines in the Atlantic to aid formulating the plans for the raid.

"No doubt this threat will have psychological effects upon the American people," whose nerves will be shattered when it really materializes.

Ningpo Bureau Opens

C.P.S.

NINGPO, April 12.—The establishment of a Peace Preservation Bureau here, which has been under preparation for a considerable length of time, has been formally opened.

While Mr. Yu Chao-chi is expected to be appointed Director, decisions have been made regarding the personnel of the Bureau by Mr. Shen Erh-Chio, Commander-in-Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps of Eastern Chekiang.

HITLER, MUSSOLINI DISCUSS WAR AIMS

Leaders Reiterate Axis Will Fight Till Victory Won in Europe, Africa

Special to the Nippon Times

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, April 11.—Reiterating that both Germany and Italy as well as their peoples are determined to wage the current war on the basis of a total utilization of all forces until final victory has been achieved was the highlight of the conference held between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini at an undisclosed place from April 7 to April 10 in discussing the general political situation pertaining to the joint conduct of the war.

According to reports emanating from the Fuehrer's Headquarters, a complete agreement was attained in all spheres concerning the measures to be adopted and the two leaders declared their unshakable determination to fight on until every future danger, threatening the European-African area from the west and from the east has been completely eliminated.

"The joint aims, followed by the Axis Powers for defending the European civilization and the rights of nations to free development were again corroborated," stated the dispatch. "Both the Fuehrer and the Duce asserted that a victory of those nations united in the Tripartite Pact shall assure Europe of a peace that will guarantee interests and which will result in a just division of the world's economic resources."

Their 12th Meeting

The conference between the two Axis leaders took place in the spirit of great cordiality and friendship. It was their seventh meeting since the beginning of the struggle and the twelfth together. The last meeting was held almost exactly one year ago from April 28 to April 30, 1942.

The Fuehrer was accompanied by Reich Air Minister Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Chief of the German Supreme Command General-Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Commander of the German Fleet Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz and the Chief of the Army General Staff General Kurt Zeitzler. The German Ambassador to Rome, Hans Georg von Mackensen, and the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, Dino Alfieri, were also present at the conference.

Accompanied by the Chief of the Italian General Staff Army-General Vittorio Ambrosio, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Giuseppe Bastianini as well as by officials of the Italian Foreign Ministry and officers of the Italian High Command, Premier Mussolini arrived on April 7 at the railway station in the immediate vicinity of the place where the conference was to be held.

The Fuehrer was expecting his guest and extended to him the most cordial greetings. Likewise present at the reception of the Duce were Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, General-Field Marshal Keitel, Reich Leader Martin Bormann, and Reich Press Chief Dr. Otto Dietrich. The Fuehrer escorted the Duce to his quarters where the Italian State Chief was received by the Chief of the Presidential Chencellory, State Minister Dr. Otto Meissener.

Ribbentrop Gives Party

The discussions between the Fuehrer and the Duce started on the afternoon of the same day. In the evening, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop gave a dinner for the members of the Italian delegation which was attended by numerous leading German personalities. The discussion between the Fuehrer and the Duce were continued on December 8, 9 and 10. At th same time, the political and military departmental chiefs also had the opportunity of detailed conversations.

Those who took part in the military discussions were, on the German side: Grand Marshal Goering, General-Field Marshal Keitel, Grand Admiral Doenitz, Colonel-General Hans Jeschonnek, Chief of General Staff of the Air Force, General Zeitzler, and Lieutenant-General Warlimont. The Italian side were represented by Army-General Ambrosio, General Marras, Lieutenant-General Gandin, and Rear-Admiral Girosi.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and State Secretary Bastianini met for several times for lengthy political discussions. Moreover, present in the Fuehrer's Headquarters were Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, Dr. Bormann, Dr. Dietrich, Ambassadors Gaus, Emil von Rintelen and Hewel, the Chief of the Protocol Baron von Doernberg, Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the Foreign Office, and other officials of the Reich Foreign Ministry.

The Italian delegation, moreover, consisted of the Duce's private secretary Di Cesare, and the envoys, Count Vitetti, Count Pietromarchi and Vildau from the staff of the Italian Foreign Ministry, as well as of the Chief of Protocol Bellardi Ricci.

On April 10, the Fuehrer and the Duce had the final joint discussions in the presence of Grand Marshal Goering, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and State Secretary Bastianini. Following the termination of the four days' conversations, the final leave taking between the two Axis leaders was of a particularly cordial nature.

All in a Day's Work for Navy's Eagles

The photo shows a group of members of an Imperial Naval Air Unit back from a surprise attack on an island base in the South Pacific, and their commander, in the foreground, making the report.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

36 FOE PLANES ARE BLOWN UP

(Continued From Page 1)

All the other enemy planes fled. All the Japanese planes returned safely. On the same day six enemy fighter planes and seven bombers raided a border Burmese town. The lone Japanese fighter plane which met them carried death into the enemy formation, shooting down one Vickers plane and one Wellington plane.

A large formation of Japanese fighters and bombers on April 6 raided the Aka Aura South Airfield, 200 kilometers north of Chittagong, for the first time and set ablaze six large enemy planes on the ground and destroyed 14 others there. All the Japanese planes came back safely. Shortly after 3 p.m. on the same day enemy planes raided Rangoon several times. Two of them were shot down by the Japanese. Damage resulting from their bombing was slight.

On April 7 Japanese Army warplanes blasted the enemy bases at Indin and others in the Mayu Peninsula all day long and inflicted heavy blows on the remnant enemy forces. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

The Dhaleswari Airfield, 15 kilometers southeast of Chittagong, was raided in surprise by Japanese warplanes on April 8. Eight enemy planes which happened to be on the ground were set aflame. Airfield establishments also were destroyed. The enemy anti-air raid battery was brought into full action, but all the Japanese planes came back.

On April 9 Japanese warplanes spotted an enemy transport fleet, which was apparently waiting to take aboard the retreating Anglo-Indian troops on the Naw River about three kilometers northwest of Maungdaw and intensively bombed the fleet. The result was that one 1,000-ton ship was sunk. Another unit of warplanes raided Chittagong and in engagement with nine Hurricane No. 2-type enemy planes shot down two of them. Again all Japanese planes came back safely.

Governors Requested To Strengthen State

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves face to face as the war progresses.

"The Japanese soul which has triumphed over national difficulties on many occasions since the founding of the Empire is going to assert itself to a considerable extent.

"It is up to you to stimulate further the spirit of loyalty which is rising steadily in the people, to the practice of the way in which the subjects of the Empire are to behave, and to the perfection of the condition under which the officials and people are working in harmony to bring the war to a conclusively successful end.

"The Government intends to devote itself to the establishment of various measures and to ensure that these measures will be carried out with all effectiveness. There is a great need of perfecting things so that those under your jurisdiction will be possessed of a good knowledge of matters decided by the Government as soon as they reach you. The need will be met if you lead others in the conduct of affairs and, try to acquaint yourselves with every detail of the state in which the measures which have been enforced by the Government are, and see to it that measures are enforced as intended by the Government."

Canton Trade Decided

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 12.—The Hongkong and Canton authorities have decided to inaugurate a barter trade system between the two ports, which permits the shipping of $1,000,000 worth of goods from Canton to Hongkong, and $500,000 worth of goods from Hongkong to Canton. The agreement will be in force for six months.

Mei Named Chairman

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 12.—Mei Szeping, Minister of Industry of the National Government, has been nominated concurrently Chairman of the Central China Cotton Production Improvement Association, while Yuan Yu-chuan, Vice-Minister of Industry, and Tatsuichiro Funatsu have been made Vice-Chairman of the Association.

ARMY FORCES CRUSH ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy stronghold Sowdam in the Taman Mountains in a series of five night raids, and to crush one after another the rest of the enemy's strategic points. Further, our forces moved out from Bhamo in a steady stream, cut off the enemy's route of retreat and crushed it. The enemy resisted stubbornly by supplying its troops in the mountains with food and ammunition by air transportation but our picked troops conquered the jungle, and braving a violent thunder storm, crushed the stubborn enemy forces.

The Kachin tribe inhabiting the Fuman area is as yet untouched by civilization. In spite of that, they have come to collaborate with the Imperial Forces, thanks to the efforts of our pacification units.

In the meanwhile, our picked troops, crossing the snow-capped Kaolikan Range reached the area traversed by the Nu River. Here they crushed the Chungking forces, which had been infesting the area, after they had cornered them in Tayeh Valley. They are now completing the work of mopping up the remnants of the defeated enemy forces.

PEACE AIMS EXPLAINED TO EX-CHIANG SOLDIERS

Former Members of 89th Chungking Army Told of Nanking's Leniency

C.P.S.

YANGCHOW, April 12.—The meaning of the Peace Movement and the importance of Sino-Japanese cooperation were explained recently to the former members of the 89th Chungking army at Paoying by General Su Chen-teh, sent by the National Government as representatives of the Military Commission to instruct these men.

The former Chungking troops joined the Peace Movement only recently.

The General assured them of the National Government's leniency, and promised that the Government will not effect drastic changes in the formation of the army.

CHUNGKING DOOMED, STATES YOJI HIROTA

Churchill's Europe First Policy Seals Fate of Chiang Regime

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill made his speech revising his previous prediction of the year in which the anti-Axis nations would conquer Germany and Italy from 1942 to 1944 or even, perhaps, to 1945 and then added that only then would the Allies turn to Japan and East Asia the British leader placed his stamp on the death certificate of Chungking, declared Yoji Hirota, spokesman of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy, according to the Shanghai Times.

Churchill officially decided the life expectancy of Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek, his armies defeated and discouraged, the people under his control rebellious, cannot continue his resistance for the next two years in this fashion, Mr. Hirota said.

Condition Recognized

The address by the Prime Minister gave official recognition to a condition which had existed but had been intentionally clouded over by the anti-Axis leaders and spokesmen—that the anti-Axis leaders regarded and still regard the fighting in Europe and North Africa as the front to be taken care of first, and the East Asia front the secondary front, at least for the present.

The principle of Europe first pronounced by the British leader is a staggering blow to Chungking and Australia, Mr. Hirota pointed out. President Roosevelt in the past had intentionally been obscure about the extent of aid these two governments could expect from the United States, declaring that he would assist them together with Britain and the Soviet Union. But the tone of these declarations was rhetorical, Mr. Hirota commented, and this fact was a constant source of doubt and dissatisfaction to Chungking and Australia.

Extent of Aid Bared

Churchill's statement removed that doubt from their minds and clearly bared to them the extent of aid they could expect, the Embassy spokesman said. Mr. Churchill for the first time officially gave recognition to the principle that has been guiding the political and military policies of the anti-Axis Powers and thereby placed a definite limit to the life expectancy of Chungking.

Yet hints of this condition had been given in the past, especially since the Casablanca Conference, Mr. Hirota pointed out. The British leader's words removed the doubt existing about the decisions made at the West African port by President Roosevelt and Churchill.

The second of the two major points brought out by the speech, Mr. Hirota said, is that Prime Minister Churchill looks ahead to great difficulties in the war in North Africa and on the Soviet front.

London and Washington had been freely predicting that their armies would crush Germany in 1942 and Japan in 1943, Mr. Hirota pointed out. But it is 1943 now and Germany has not yet been crushed, and Churchill now sets the magic year forward to 1944, or even perhaps to 1945 for Germany, and Japan after that.

This makes it obvious that Churchill's first predictions were a bluff, the spokesman commented. But more important, they also reveal that war is not going smoothly for the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, and that he expects difficulties ahead on the Soviet front in the light of the German counter-offensive.

Of course, he smiled, from the standpoint of the Axis nations, these predictions so freely made, so freely revised, are ridiculous. "In 1944 it is a question whether the British Isles and the British Empire will be existing."

"This is something which observes serious consideration by Chungking," the Japanese spokesman added.

Post-War Blueprint Not Fit

Turning to Churchill's blueprint for the post-war world, Mr. Hirota denied the fitness of Britain or the United States to propose a Council of East Asia or a Council of Europe as the British leader did. These two nations were instrumental in setting up the League of Nations, now a proved failure, and there is no ground for believing that they can do any better today, the spokesman said.

Mr. Hirota characterized the Prime Minister's reference to a post-war economic structure as a move designed to assist Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in his negotiations in the United States. His careful words reveal a cautious desire to avoid stirring up the embers of the political clashes that have already occurred among the anti-Axis nations, and, between his words, can be discerned an indication of how serious are the differences in the post-war worlds envisioned by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the spokesman concluded.

Naval Funeral Rites Planned for Heroes At Saseho Station

Joint naval funeral services for the men who died in action during the War of Greater East Asia will be held today from 10 a.m. at the Saseho Naval Station, it was announced by the Saseho Naval Station authorities. The funeral procession, starting from the First landing platform at 8:30 a.m., will lead toward the Naval Hall where the ceremonies will be held.

2,011 Australians Killed

The casualties of the Australian troops suffered in the New Guinea area were announced as 2,011 killed, 3,833 wounded and 269 missing by Australian War Minister Francis W. Forde, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Sunday in relaying a Reuters report.

SHANSI COMMENCES ANTI-FLOOD PROGRAM

10-Year Plan Outlined by Engineers Using 7,000,000 Men in Big Project

C.P.S.

TAIYUAN, April 12.—A ten-year program for the prevention of floods in Shansi Province has been started since the beginning of this year. Authoritative circles said that this program was drawn up after thorough deliberations between Japanese and Chinese engineers.

Under the program, a total of 7,000,000 people will be employed in the large-scale anti-flood work. This great labor force is unparalled in the annals of the province.

The construction and strengthening of embankments, which constitute one of the major items of the program, have already been started since last month under the joint technical supervision of Chinese and Japanese experts. The construction work is expected to end in June and this work alone will require F.R.B. $10,500,000 to complete.

Beside preventing inundation from summer rains, the dyke construction work aims at irrigating a vast area of arable lands as well as protecting the iron and coal mines from floods.

Other items of the program include extension of afforestation work and the establishment of weather observatories in the various parts of the province, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, a report from Yangchow revealed that Government authorities are speeding the repair of dykes and embankments of the Grand Canal flowing through North Kiangsu as a measure to prevent floods during the ice-breaking spring months.

A special bureau, it was reported, was recently established to facilitate the work, and experienced engineers and workmen have been dispatched to undertake the work. Various materials have also been sent to the scenes of repair.

PLAN TO INVADE EUROPE CONSIDERED INADVISABLE

Military Correspondent of Times Gives 4 Points Against Attack on Continent

GENEVA, April 7.—Cyrill Falls, the military correspondent of the London Times, criticizes the demand for an immediate invasion of western Europe which had been growing again of late in England.

Falls gives four reasons as to why he considers a military invasion of the continent at the present time as highly inadvisable: (1) any invasion of the European continent would demand from the British as well as from the Americans great sacrifices in men which would probably amount to several hundred thousand; (2) no actual invasion could be made at present; (3) any attack against the European continent could only take place after further Soviet successes or following some other serious setback of the military or moral might of Germany; (4) even then it would be far too costly and daring an adventure for the British and Americans.

Payable in C.R.B. Notes

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 12.—With the announcement that since no new military scrip is being issued from April 1, the Department of Finance of the Kwangtung Provincial Government has issued an order to the effect that all payments in factories and business concerns should be made in Central Reserve Bank currency.

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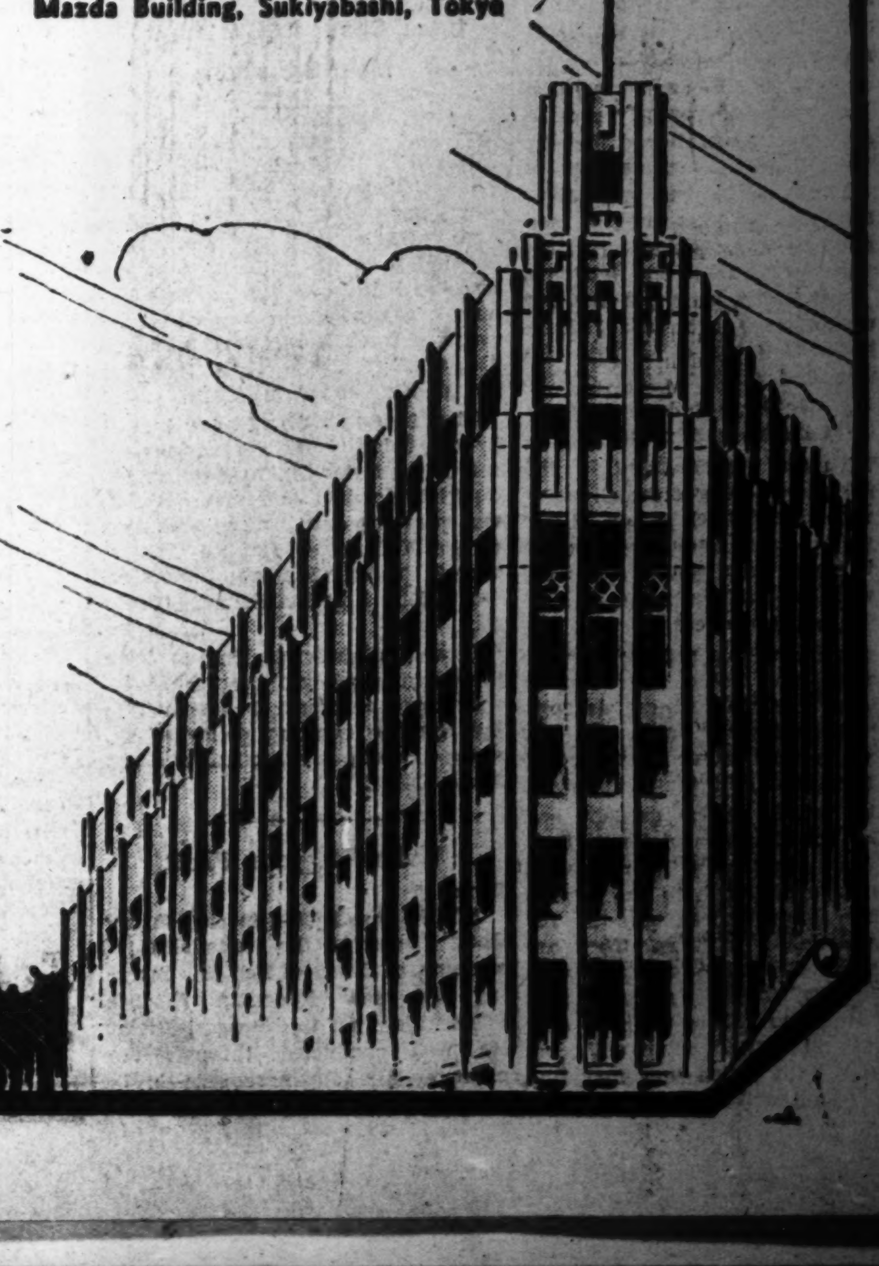

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AIRCRAFT OF ENEMY IN PACIFIC ANALYZED

American Planes Reveal Lack Of Systematic Planning And Organization

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

Composite report of information secured by an Asahi correspondent at various bases on the war front relative to the conditions of the American air forces in the southwestern Pacific follows:

As for the fighting planes which were used by the American air units at the beginning of the war, the Curtiss P-40 formed the mainstay of the fighters, supported by Riverbrick P-43 (Lancer). Although the Buffalo is an American-made fighter, it is used mainly by the Royal Air Force.

The Grumman F-4-F fighting planes are being used by the enemy navy. The Lockheed P-38, Bell P-39, and converted models of the latter plane which are used by the naval air forces, all which have been manufactured for experimental purposes and shipped in large quantities to Britain as a part of America's mass production program, are now formally being recruited in large numbers to the American army air forces. Most recently, the heralded F4U-1 fighting planes of the American navy made their debut in the southwestern Pacific.

The Lockheed P-38, with two motors and two fuselages, are not only used for fighting but also for scouting and observation duties, being capable of flying at an extremely high altitude. These planes can be seen daily at the front lines, scouting Japanese positions during broad daylight.

Called Poor Fighters

The double fuselage and the dual rudders of the P-38 fighters obstructs vision during aerial combats and thus decrease the fighting capacities of the craft. There are five different types of these planes which are alphabetically classified.

Powered by a liquid-cooled motor set in the middle of the fuselage which rotates the propellors by a long extension shaft, the P-39 have been the center of global interest. Contrary to anticipations, however the aforementioned planes are extremely slow and inefficient in aerial encounters.

The fighting power of the P-39's are completely slighted by the Japanese airmen at the fronts, and the awkward planes have been nicknamed "Dried Bonitos."

Six out of the eight F4U-1 fighters were shot down in their first encounter with Japanese planes. Although details of the planes are not yet known, it is said that they are not effective fighting planes.

Extreme precautions are being taken against the Grumman F-4-F fighters which have made good showings on the European front. No additional improvements have been added to the above-mentioned planes, but their fighting capacities have yet to be displayed.

The Douglas SBD-3 forms the bulk of the enemy dive-bombers. The SBD-3 is by no means a new-type plane, being derivated from the old Northrop planes. According to the confession made by a crew of the SBD-3 who was recently taken captive, it was revealed that there have been no progressive devices added to the craft to aid the dive-bombings.

Details Not Clear

The original two-winged Curtiss dive-bombers which have been re-drafted into a monoplane and which have recently made its debut in the Solomons area as the SB2C-1 dive-bombers are now being closely observed. Details of the new dive-bombers have not been clarified.

Large numbers of Martin B-26 light-bombers have been seen lately. These craft have been reputed as having comparatively high speed, but are unable to suffice machine-gun bullets.

The Douglas A20A bombers which have been seized in Java and sent to Japan are also being used in the south Pacific, but like the Martin B-26, they are proving effectless in spite of their high speed.

The North American B-25 which participated in the bombing of the Japanese mainland and which is being used at present in China are not being utilized in the southern regions.

As for the heavy-bombers, the Boeing B-17E and B-17F, and the Consolidated B-24 are being used in large numbers. A larger number of the Boeing bombers had been used in China, but now, the Consolidated bombers seem to hold the numerical superiority.

The American air force is not being particular as to the types or qualifications of their planes as long as they are supplied with a large number of warplanes. This inclination manifests the fact that the American aircraft industries lack systematic planning and organization.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHUNGKING JOURNAL HITS U.S. COWARDICE

Fear, Lack of Understanding Of Japan Cause for Many Defeats

Central Press Service

Warning the Anglo-American Allies not to under-rate the Japanese strength which is continually on the increase, the Ta Kung Pao, official Chungking organ which of late has not pulled its punches concerning criticism of anti-Axis strategy, editorially pointed to the lack of knowledge of Japan on the part of the United States, and fear of Japan following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as the foremost reasons for the continued anti-Axis defeats in the Pacific, according to information from Chungking received at Canton recently.

"Unless the United States revises its past and present attitude and corrects its gross ignorance of Japan and things Japanese, it is useless to believe that anti-Axis strategy in the Pacific will be successful against the Japanese," the journal emphatically pointed. "For strategy such as that mapped out by the anti-Axis forces which is based upon fear of Japan 'is not desirable.'"

The journal remarked that America regarded Japan as contemptible and easily dealt with, even if Japan created some trouble. "But," the paper said, "the United States never knew more about Japan that she did about the Germans. Such a psychology suddenly turned into fear after Japan started the Pacific War and achieved continuous success.

Japan Still Strong

"The anti-Axis policy makers must be thinking of delaying crushing Japan because Japanese strength has not been taken into serious consideration. But they must think of making better preparations, for Japan cannot be defeated in a short time.

"Only through correct judgment and understanding of Japanese strength and real position can a correct and sound strategy be formulated."

Deploring this lack of ignorance of Japan, the paper declared that what the Americans knew about Japan are merely things such as rickshamen believing that Japanese only live in paper houses.

"It is regrettable that both Britain and the United States know amazingly little about Japan," the journal continued, "this having led to gross underestimation of that country, which attitude to some extent still prevails.

U.S., Britain Surprised

Consulting history, the Ta Kung Pao said that since 1853 when Commodore Perry first visited Japan nearly a century has passed. The United States, the editorial continued, never anticipated the Pearl Harbor attack, while Britain, Japan's first ally, never dreamed of a Japanese occupation of Hongkong and Malaya.

The Ta Kung Pao drew particular attention to an article by Ichitaro Takada, former New York correspondent of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, describing how Americans are now feverishly studying Japan. Mr. Takada pointed out what the Americans formerly knew about Japan is negligible and that the Americans never thought the Japanese also had subways, railways, tram cars and the like.

Further citing the Japanese correspondent, the journal said that American interest in Japan is similar to that in antiques and that President Franklin Roosevelt and the 130,000,000 Americans "were shocked and awakened on December 8, 1941, when Japan threw her powerful arms on the United States and Britain."

Concluding, the Ta Kung Pao asserted, "We should not under-rate Japan's strength....Japan's growing strength cannot be overlooked. Japanese productive power is unknown, but it must be given due attention.

"On the other hand, we should encourage Britain and the United States not to fear Japan's growing strength."

CHINESE JOIN U.S. AIR FORCE

Pilots Trained in America Now Attached to 14th Squadron

Numerous Chinese air pilots who have been trained at the various air schools throughout the United States have been dispatched to Chungking by the Washington Government and are attached to the 14th Air Squadron of the United States air force under the command of Lieutenant-General Clair Chenault, it was reported from Washington according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

The dispatch added the Chinese flyers are now participating in actual aerial warfare.

American Air Force in China Too Weak To Engage Japanese in Pitched Battle

With the return of spring bombing weather in China and the renewed activity of the Japanese Air Force against Chungking and American bases on the China mainland, attention is centered once again on the American air force in China, which furnishes what opposition the enemy forces have been able to provide against the Japanese air aces, reports Central Press Service from Nanking.

The development of this American air force is an interesting reflection of the policy of the United States Government as it began to intensify its efforts to avoid being crushed utterly by the Japanese Air Force. The changes made in the structure of this unit indicate the emphasis placed upon the American air force by Washington. But every attempt of the Americans to expand their air activities on the China Continent and carry on an offensive war against the Japanese Forces have been choked off by Japanese air superiority.

The successive changes made in the organization of the American air force may be divided into three stages.

In the first period, the American air force was a voluntary unit, ill-equipped and ill-prepared to wage an air war. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the American air unit found itself utterly unfit to deal with the situation that confronted it.

Over the second period which stretched from July last year to March this year, the American air force was placed on something resembling war footing. This was the period of guerilla air warfare. But due to the fact that the American air unit was under the control of the American forces in India, it was not free to develop. The American fliers stationed in Chungking territory could achieve no significant result. They were too weak to engage the Japanese Air Force in a pitched battle.

The reorganization of the American air force in February as an independent unit marks the beginning of the third stage in America's attempt to hold off Japanese might. The American Government, intensifying its efforts to counteract the growing supremacy of Japanese air domination over China, recently shipped more than 300 pilots to Chungking, according to reports received here. But all the efforts of America to attack the communication lines of the Japanese Army, and carry their aerial warfare into Japan Proper have been unsuccessful.

In every case they have been nullified by these new aerial operations of the Japanese Air Force as effectively as the American-Chungking plans to bomb Japan from bases in Chekiang and Kiangsi last spring were throttled by the Chekiang campaign.

Chungking Envoy Bitter

Hsu Mo, Chungking "Minister" to Australia, added his voice to the chorus of criticism by Chungking quarters scoring the Anglo-Saxons for their lack of assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, according to a Melbourne report intercepted by Central Press Service recently.

Mr. Hsu stated that the amount of aid at present being sent to Chungking is "still inadequate" and said aircraft and tanks are what Chungking particularly needs.

TRADE UNIONS IN U.S. WIELD GREAT POWER

Roosevelt Unable to Stop Strikes When Engineered By A.F.L., C.I.O.

President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, although it did not promote the badly needed economic and social reforms, called into life a degree of power for trade unions which was without a precedent in the United States. This was, however, by no means a peaceful settlement with labor. On the contrary, quarrels immediately arose between the more moderate and the more radical trade unions, according to the German scholar, Professor Dr. F. Schoenemann of Berlin.

Prior to Roosevelt's days, there had been a trade union organization, the American Federation of Labor, which was extremely active economically, if less politically, and which under Gomer's leadership had been on Woodrow Wilson's side when he led the United States into the war in 1917 and consequently had supported Wall Street in its first attempts at world domination.

Under Gomer's successor, this policy of compromise was also pursued. As a rule, there was good understanding between workers and producers, although, as the United States Press often expressed it, "at the public's cost".

After the crisis which lasted from 1929 to 1933, more radical individual trade unions were founded, which unlike the American Federation of Labor, which in the meantime had become pretty conservative, wanted to pursue a policy of real trade unionism. They united finally under the leadership of John L. Lewis, the energetic and ambitious president of the biggest mine workers' association, to form the committee and later the Congress of Industrial Organization. They too fought for higher wages and better working conditions, but they used more telling methods, as for instance the "stay in strike" which was to paralyze the whole industry.

Furthermore, they proclaimed in each strike as a chief demand of the "union" the full recognition of trade unions as the only collective agency for carrying out the workers' wishes. In this they were often successful, even at the expense of the American Federation of Labor, which naturally brought dissension among the trade unions. In the course of this development a comprehensive tariff agreement between an automobile workers' agency, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization, secured for itself the Ford staff of almost 130,000 skilled workers.

President Roosevelt now favored Lewis for the sake of his own more radical tendencies. Lewis became one of his special proteges but soon after the reelection in November 1936, there was a clash and a subsequent break which has not been healed even up to to-day.

In consequence of this, Lewis even lost the leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organization. Without it, he is losing his sway over the radical mine workers. Up to the present, Lewis has frustrated all attempts to bring about an agreement between the two big trade unions, especially whenever Roosevelt made himself a mouthpiece of "united labor."

In spite of this, as an outcome of Roosevelt's having precipitated the United States into the war there has been a certain if not complete approachment between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization. Each numbers some 5,000,000 members and if firmly united they can naturally exercise an enormous influence of the Government and State.

How little one can speak of a united trade union front can be shown by an incident which happened last year and which had to do with the bait, thrown out to American workers, to ally themselves with the English-Soviet Russian trade union committee. While the Congress of Industrial Organization was wilfully ignored by Sir Walter M. Citrine, Secretary-General of the British Trade Congress, during his American visit and was indeed even refused recognition later on by the general council of the British trade unions, the American Federation of Labor went on record as being not only opposed to cooperation with the Soviet Russian trade unions but also to the communistic activity in the United States. Then last November, Comrade Schwernik made advances to the Congress of Industrial Organization members in the name of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions and here he had a certain measure of success, as the congress in Boston thereupon issued a declaration of solidarity.

Last October, still a third trade union under Lewis leadership, was proposed which was to be modelled along the lines of that of the United Mine Workers. Lewis was successful here in ousting his successor to the Congress of Industrial Organization leadership, Philip Murray, from the well paid post of vice-president of the Mine Workers' Federation and thereby strengthen his own influence over this body. He had kept up his anti-capitalistic policy and was planning even now a new organization which was to secure him the dairy farmers. The connection between coal and milk was explained insofar as Lewis' appeal was addressed chiefly to the pasteurized milk production industry for which coal is needed.

At any rate, the aim of the trade unionist organization of farmers in certain districts, particularly in the Northeast is to achieve higher milk prices by means of tariff agreements. But there is also another aim to be kept in view; namely, to prepare in good time for the effects of post-war disturbances, for instance the probability of enormous unemployment. In this connection, a new third party has been spoken of. Whatever the future of Lewis' efforts may be, they will is any case scarcely help to promote that "proletarian" peace, about which the United States press was resounding toward the end of last year.

CHINA YOUTH URGED TO EMULATE TSENG

Spirit of Martyr Murdered by Chiang Pushing Peace Movement, Says Lin

Central Press Service

The youths of China were urged by the Minister of Publicity, Lin Pai-sheng, to emulate the spirit of the first martyr of the Peace Movement, Tseng Chung-min, in the struggle for national rejuvenation, in a broadcast speech made in Nanking on the third death anniversary of the martyr.

Minister Lin said although the dictator (Chiang Kai-shek) had murdered Tseng Chung-min, the latter's spirit still remains.

"His spirit has served the Peace Movement as leaven to bread and has inspired more and more the youths of China with an undaunted will to unite in a concerted front against Chungking-Communists and Anglo-Americanism, with the result that within three years of initiating the Peace Movement, the National Government has been consolidated," continued Minister Lin.

Hits Chiang's Terrorists

Recalling the events that led to the death of Mr. Tseng, the Minister attacked the Chungking regime, denouncing the Dictator's terroristic actitvities as counter to the revolution. "The murder of Tseng Chung-min was nefarious and most unscrupulous," he said. "The terroristic activities have not benefited Chiang Kai-shek. Indeed such acts will have just the reverse effect. They can only arouse disgust and discontent among the people.

"The consolidation of the National Government, in spite of the despicable act of the Dictator, is eloquent of this truism. One need only follow the recent developments in Nanking and recall that more and more people and troops are joining the Peace Movement, to realize that the position of the National Government has been consolidated and that the future of the country is assured.

"Furthermore, Japan is about to retrocede to us the Japanese concessions and will also relinquish extra-territoriality. Other friendly nations that have such privileges will also give them up. Thus, the position of our country will become truly sovereign. This great achievement is but a manifestation of the spirit of the martyr."

Minister Lin then referred to the Sino-Japanese cooperation that is becoming closer and closer each day, and also referred to the ideal of Pan-Asianism which Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic, advocated. He said the martyr, Tseng Chung-min, had always upheld these as his guiding principles, and indeed he died for them.

The Minister told the youths that these principles are the only course for young China to take toward national rejuvenation.

Upholding Sun's Ideals

"Therefore," he said, "the participation of our country in the War of Greater East Asia, which is in fact a crusade against Anglo-American imperialism that seek to keep our country under alien western influence, is in every respect in conformity with the ideal of Pan-Asianism.

"The youths of China should forget their self-interests during this war; they should give all support to the cause for national regeneration and so help in bringing about the early realization of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia.

"The spirit of the martyr is also behind the New Citizens' Movement. Only when each and every one of us is ready to die for our country, can China be saved and East Asia safeguarded."

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GERMAN TEAMS WIN 2 HOCKEY MATCHES

Beat Japanese Officials, Yokohama Hockey Club at Negishi Field

Both the first and second German hockey elevens came through with victories on Sunday at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi, Yokohama. In the first game of the day, the strong German firsts took the Tokyo hockey officials into camp by a 6 to 3 score, while the seconds defeated the Yokohama Hockey Club players in the afternoon tilt by 5 goals to 3.

The firsts displayed plenty of power in registering their victory and although the visitor's from Tokyo staged a remarkable comeback in the second half, they were completely outclassed in the opening stages of the game. The scoring for the winner's were evenly divided between Edu Levedag and Dohm, who both scored two goals apiece, while Schuette and Pekrun each obtained one.

The game opened with the Germans attacking but the Japanese defense proved equal to the occasion and managed to hold them off for ten minutes. In the eleventh minute of play however, Edu Levedag opened the scoring for his side when he sent a hard shot that beat goalie Nakayama completely. Yanagi and Sekido both staged breakaways but Brumester and Levedag, the two German backs, broke up their attacks with comparative ease. Another goal by Dohm gave the Yokohama team a 2 to 0 lead and before halftime, Pekrun scored to give his side a commanding 3 to 0 lead at the interval.

Levedag Scores Again

In the second half, the Germans went ahead again when Levedag scored his second goal of the match but Yanagi cut down the lead with a beautiful shot from close quarters. The losers obtained two more goals on shots by Ito and Sekido but before the end of the game Dohm and Schuette both scored to give their side a 6 to 3 victory.

The teams were:

Hockey officials: Nakayama, Miyamoto, Ito, Momose, Kurauchi, Kubota, Nakajima, Yanagi, Ishikawa and Sekido.

German firsts; Vogt, Burmester (captain), E. Levedag, Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, J. Schuette, Edu Levedag, Pekrun, Dohm and Schuette.

Referee: Glombik.

In the second game of the day, the seconds showed unexpected strength in downing the Yokohama hockey players by a 5 to 3 score. The first half was closely contested with the Yokohama players holding a slim 2 to 1 lead at the interval. Play in the second half was also even with the Germans holding a slight edge on their opponents. Fehlen was the high scorer for the winners by scoring three of the five goals scored for his side, while Tanaka led for the loser's by obtaining two markers.

The teams were:

Yokohama Hockey Club: Sugiyama, Sekino, Kawai, Ishikawa, Momose, Yanagi, Tanaka, Hosoda, Ito and Nakajima.

Seconds: Harriss, Dohm, Vogt, Ackenhausen (captain), Wilsing, Mosler, Fehlen, Fachtmann, L. Fachtmann and Henn.

Referee: Piper.

Y.C.A.C. Loses Handball

In a high scoring handball game played on the Negishi field on Sunday afternoon, the powerful German handball stars defeated the Yokohama Country and Athletic players by the close score of 12 goals to 9.

The losers started off impressively and held a 6 to 5 lead at the interval but the Germans came back strong in the second half to take the game. The Club players jumped into the lead early in the game when Planas, speedy Club forward, netted three goals in rapid succession. Hemple scored the first goal for his side with a shot from long range, while Bernstein came through with another goal to cut down the Club lead. Goals by Ludde-Neurath and Harriss enabled the Y.C. and A.C. team to lead by 6 goals to 5 at halftime.

On resuming play, and with the wind in their favor, the Germans pressed heavily and in spite of the fine defensive work of Agajan, the Club back, they managed to take the lead. Led by the sharp-shooting Hemple and Oemichen, the Germans netted one goal after another and the end of the game found them ahead by the score of 12 goals to 9.

The teams were:

Y.C. and A.C.: Ketel, Planas, Niggemann, Yesselsen, Rapp, Agajan, Krajiwicz, Soff, Ludde-Neurath, Harriss and Planas.

German Handball: Mosaner, M. Fachtmann, Horn, Henn, Schmidt (captain), Koeger, Wasserlos, Oemichen, A. Bernstein, R. Bernstein and Hemple.

Referee: Speringer.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 7 Watchers by the Wall

Otsuya was also a maid-servant in Kira's household, and was two years older than Kume. Like Kume, she was a frequent visitor at this shop of Zenbei's.

Although two years older than Kume, she was in all other respects the younger woman. Her disposition was bright and merry. She had a slender, graceful figure in addition to a face of uncommon beauty and rumor whispered that Lord Kira, who had a distinct eye for beauty in spite of his age, would not allow her to remain a maid-servant for long.

Otsuya seated herself at the front of the shop, and drawing some articles towards her, was absorbed in selecting the one she desired.

Zenbei went forward, rubbing his hands.

"Oh, Mistress Otsuya, welcome," he said.

"I want this," said Otsuya. "What is the price?"

"Never mind. You can pay for it together with the rest of the account."

"Then I will do so." She glanced towards the rear of the shop. "Oh, is that not Mistress Kume?"

"Ha, ha ha! The secret's out at last. You see, there is a very good shiruko shop near here, and we ordered some. Mistress Kume was having some shiruko when you came in."

"Oh, then I wish I had come sooner! Mistress Kume, are you going home?"

"Yes, I was just going."

"Mistress Otsuya, you came just in time to escort her home," said Zenbei with a smile. "Please take the child home."

"She had the whole day to herself," said Otsuya. "Did you have a good time?"

"Oh, but I was at home all the time."

"That's why I say you must have had a good time. You must have enjoyed sucking your mother's milk. Ha, ha, ha! What did you think I meant?"

"Mistress Otsuya, are you not going home yourself in a few days?"

"Yes, that is why I am wondering how I am going to spend my holiday. I bought this comb as a preliminary."

Kume and Otsuya went out into the street.

Kume glanced back through the curtain, and flashed a signal with her eyes. Zenbei nodded.

"Goodbye," said Otsuya cheerfully.

They walked together towards Kira's mansion.

"Emoshichi," said Zenbei, "give me the curtain rod."

He went out and unfastened the curtain.

Zenbei and Emoshichi shut all the doors and locked them from the inside. Then from back entrance they sneaked out, their faces covered, and disappeared into the dusk.

It was not unusual for them to go out in the evenings, for they were bachelors, and often took their suppers outside. A short while before the hour fixed by Zenbei and Kume they returned to Matsuzaka-cho, their faces slightly flushed from the effects of sake. They could not disappoint Kume, and they had also to attend the secret meeting at the house of Isuke Maebara.

"Emoshichi, watch out on both sides of you. I will take care of the back."

Yogoro Kanzaki, otherwise Zenbei, made Emoshichi Yato walk on ahead, and followed about ten yards behind. Yogoro wore a hood over his head, and Emoshichi had a cape over his. Both of them had their swords thrust into their sashes, and it would have been strange indeed if anyone had recognized them as Zenbei, the shop-keeper, and his nephew.

"That's the place," Yogoro called out softly, and Emoshichi stopped. The wall of Kira's mansion loomed over their heads.

Emoshichi stood there in silence. He pictured in his mind the joy and relief of his comrades that night at the house of Maebara should he be able to obtain the plan of Kira's mansion without mishap. He prayed fervently that Kume would not fail them.

Suddenly the loud barking of dogs sounded in his ears, and Emoshichi jerked back into himself to find two or three stray dogs leaping around him with bared fangs.

Emoshichi raised his clenched fists. From the darkness some yards behind him came a sharp whistle. Yogoro was whistling to the dogs. The beasts pattered away, wagging their tails as they gobbled at the pieces of meat which Yogoro had thrown at them.

Emoshichi knew that to remain in one position all the time was to attract attention. He walked up an down, always returning to the same spot. Long minutes, which seemed like hours to him, passed futilely. It seemed to him that Kume had forgotten all about her promise.

Chapter 8

Ever since they had secreted themselves in the depths of Yedo, the Ako ronin had carried out intensive and thorough-going preparations for the vendetta, and had directed all their movements with such secrecy and care that nobody, outside their own select company, knew anything definite of their machinations. Even to their own selves their plans progressed so slowly that the progress seemed hardly noticeable.

In August, Oishi and his company had gone to Kamakura, and there met the party led by Chuzaemon Yoshida. From there they went in secret to a farmhouse in Kawasaki, and there they divested themselves of their travel outfits.

The farmhouse belonged to one Gohei Karube, a farmer from Hirama village in Bushu. Sukeimon Tomimori had at one time stopped at this house, and Karube was glad to welcome Oishi and his party.

Horibe and Kataoka presently joined them.

Yogoro and Emoshichi knew of the house, for they had gone there three or four times to see Oishi.

Oishi sometimes went to Yedo, under the assumed name of Gorobei Kakimi, to visit one Ikkaku Taguchi a teacher of military arts who had an academy at Shin-kojimachi. Taguchi was Chuzaemon Yoshida.

Taguchi's place was convenient for holding meetings, and under the pretext of attending lectures on military arts or on Confucian ethics, the Ako ronin gathered at Taguchi's academy.

But this could not go on for ever. Spies from Kira and the Uesugi clan were prowling round, and the comrades felt that Kuranosuke was in danger. They could not vouchsafe that the enemy would not attack them first whilst they were still hatching their plans, or that some assassin would not kill Kuranosuke before they could seize Kira's head.

"We must do something," said Chuzaemon often.

It went without saying that Kira's men kept the most vigilant watch. It was necessary, therefore, for the Ako ronin to direct their movements with even greater secrecy.

Kuranosuke, after consultation with the others, removed to a house in Kokucho-ura. Two or three of the ronin always walked near him every time he went out of doors. Kuranosuke did not wish to be guarded, but insisting that his life was no longer his own, the comrades continued to guard him with even greater care.

The area between Kojimachi and Kokucho became, so to speak, the headquarters of the Ako ronin in Yedo. Gentatsu, the son of Genkei Terai, stayed at Honcho, which was not far off, and declaring that he would serve their cause with medicine, he kept a vigilant eye on the physical condition of the ronin. If one of them sneezed, Gentatsu was sure to be there in an instant, a cold remedy in his hand.

Meanwhile, the feeling ran high in all the ronin that they would accomplish their objective before the year was out. Every day, Chuzaemon presented a report of what each of them had done to Kuranosuke. Sometimes the report made him frown, but more often he smiled.

The arms and equipment for the vendetta which had been purchased before Kuranosuke had left Kyoto were carefully camouflaged and deposited in a warehouse close to the mansion of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke. Yahei Horibe and Magodaiyu Okuda had been put in charge of this work.

Thus, step by step, the comrades perfected their plans for the carrying out of the vendetta. But two problems still baffled them. One was that they did not know when Kira was at home, and the other was that they did not possess a plan of the interior of Kira's house.

"If we don't find out before the year is out, we are done for," said the impatient Yasubei Horibe. He knew that it was impossible for a band of close on fifty men to remain secreted in Yedo without their actions becoming known sooner or later.

Moreover, their finances were getting low. Most of them had sold house and furniture to obtain the necessary funds to come to Yedo. But this money was fast running out, and they were bound to be stranded before long.

As samurai they had been trained to laugh at poverty, but they could not afford to die of starvation before they had achieved their object. There was also the danger that the society would brand them as starving ronin who had broken into Kira's house in desperation. They could not bear this either.

Formerly, there had been one hundred and twenty men who had sworn to avenge the death of their lord. At present there were only fifty-five. Most of them had been forced to withdraw for economic reasons. If the vendetta was postponed much longer, there was the danger that there would be more withdrawals.

After all, it was human nature to change with the passing of time. The blame could not rest only on the men who had left. This was Yasubei's firm belief. Even Chuzaemon agreed with him.

"The science of military arts is of no use in his case," said this warrior with a sour smile.

But although the ronin fidgeted with impatience, they could not advance a step, for before them lay the two obstacles mentioned before.

Without finding out the hours when Kira was at home, and without a knowledge of the layout of the interior of the extensive household of their enemy, it was not only futile but also rash to break in. Kuranosuke refused to budge unless the two problems were first solved.

Thus it came to pass that most of them were engaged in the task of trying to find out ways and means solving the questions involved.

Isuke Maebara, who had disguised himself as a rice-dealer at Aiai-cho; Yogoro Kanzaki; Kineimon Okano and Densuke Kurabashi were some of them. Disguised as doctors, fencing masters, tea experts, day laborers and travelling salesmen, more than fifty samurai prowled round the walled mansion of Kira at Matsuzaka-cho, but despite all their efforts they failed to find out what they sought.

Such was the situation when Emoshichi and Yogoro strolled that evening beneath the wall of Kira's house to keep the appointment with Kume.

Emoshichi walked up and down, clenching and unclenching his hands in his impatience. He thought of climbing over the wall, but after a moment's reflection realized the folly of such a procedure. He decided he could only wait for Kume to fulfil her part of the promise, and prayed fervently that no mishap would happen to her.

A large, thickly foliaged tree had been fixed as the landmark for the evening's adventure. As Emoshichi walked to this tree for the hundredth time, and turned round to walk away again, something crashed through the leaves over his head, and a stone dropped with a thud behind him.

"Kume has come!" Emoshichi picked up the stone, and threw it back up into the branches overhead.

On the other side of the wall Kume heard the signal and knew that Emoshichi was waiting on the other side. In her hand she held a wooden board on which was drawn the plan of the interior of Kira's house—a plan drawn in the black ink used by carpenters.

She threw the board over the wall, but as it fell down on the other side it struck a corner of the stone embankment that bordered the ditch running along the bottom of the wall, and with a sharp crack it broke into two.

Chapter 9

Emonshichi darted forward with an exclamation of joy, but as his outstretched hand touched the broken board, a heavy hand descended on his cowled head, and somebody dragged him back. At the same time a harsh voice grated in his ears.

"Here! Who are you?"

Emoshichi let out a cry of dismay. He had not expected this. As his assailant dragged him back, Emoshichi dropped one half of the broken board into the ditch.

Emoshichi struggled, but his assailant's grasp was like iron, and the boy was helpless in the bear-like hug of the other. Out of the corner of his eye Emoshichi caught a glimpse of his attacker. He was a stocky, hefty-looking man of about thirty, with a square face studded with bristly hair, and he had a sword in a red scabbard thrust into his sash.

"Ronin! Where are you from?" The man tried to twist Emoshichi round as he growled out the question in a voice that smelled of sake.

Emoshichi knew at once that the other was one of the samurai in the employ of Kira. He jerked forward and tried to throw the man over his hip, but his assailant was too strong. His forearm squeezed into Emoshichi's throat. They swayed this way and that. The seventeen-year old boy felt his senses going faint from the pressure on his windpipe.

Just then Yogoro Kanzaki sprang out of the shadows, and dealt a swinging blow on the man's ear with his open palm. The blow must have been more painful that if it had been dealt with a closed fist. The shock nearly burst the other's eardrum. With a startled cry, he let go of Emoshichi.

Yogoro's hand at once grasped his collar. The next moment there was a loud splash and muddy water shot out of the ditch as the man found himself in it on his back, wondering how he had been thrown there.

The man swore in a muddy gurgle, and scrambled out of the ditch, his hand grasping the hilt of his sword. But by then Yogoro and Emoshichi were running at full tilt some yards down the road.

"Guards! Guards!" shouted the man as he ran off in pursuit.

At the corner of the Ekoin he almost collided with a samurai coming from the other side.

"What, is it not Niimi?"

"Oh! Shimizu!"

"What mean's this?"

"Huh. There were two of them."

"Even then. . . ." Shimizu could not repress a smile of amusement as he looked at the other's muddy appearance.

Shimizu was evidently returning from an outing. He wore a deep sedge hat on his head. All the samurai in Kira's household had been ordered to take proper care that they would not be recognized when they went out of the gates. It was a precaution against the Ako ronin, and it had become a habit for them to disguise themselves in one way or another whenever they went out.

Yashichiro Niimi swore. "Damn! They've escaped!"

Niimi was one of the eleven swordsmen that Shimizu had selected from Yonezawa and brought to Yedo.

"Whilst you're smiling like a cat, the two are escaping further and further with every moment. I am sure they were Ako ronin. They smelt suspicious."

"You're the one who's smelling now."

"This is no time for jesting."

Niimi made a wry face at the stench that emanated from his clothes.

"I was returning from a drinking bout with Osuga and Saito and the others," he said. "But the effects have worn off now. It was a pity."

"Where did you see them?"

"Under that tree there beside the wall." Niimi led the way back.

"Somebody threw something over from the other side. Shimizu, we must be more careful."

Niimi peered into the ditch, and picked up the half of the board that Emoshichi had dropped.

"This is it," he said, and showed it to Shimizu.

"H'm. So this is it. . . . "

"Yes. I don't know who threw it over. But a glance at this will show that the two men I saw were Ako ronin."

"So. They are being pressed hard if they stoop to this."

"They are certainly getting desperate. There is no telling to what extent they will go."

"Well, well. I think you had better go back quickly, and throw some water over yourself. It is rather trying for me to talk with you."

They went through the back gate. The postern door was open, and a lantern flickered here and there in the interior.

The night watch said that he had heard a suspicious noise, and even as Shimizu and Niimi entered the gate, four or five men were prowling round the grounds, trying to determine the origin of this noise that the guard had heard.

Chapter 10

"What did you say, Ushi?"

"What is what, and what happened to it?"

"You said I cheated just now."

"Your cheating ways are well-known, Tatsu. Not only in this den."

"Damn your impertinence! What do you mean?"

"Your conscience is pricking you."

"Get out! Outside!"

"There is no reason for me to get out."

"Won't you get out? Coward!"

Tatsu grabbed the dice-cup and flung it at the other's face. Ushi retaliated with an ash-tray. Then cups and spittons flew through the air. Tatsu rushed at Ushi, and the two of them, locked in an embrace, tried to throw each other. The other players stood up, and tried to separate them. The uproar increased. The lantern was knocked down. The fighters crashed into the wall, and the articles on the shelf rattled down on to the floor.

"Master Gohei! Master Gohei! Come at once!" Somebody shouted out in desperation. The disturbance threatened to break the upstairs floor of the rice-dealer's shop.

It was not unusual for disturbances to occur here. In fact, fights occured every night. Those who came included tradesmen, servants, gatemen, grooms, and even night guards who were off duty. The stakes were not high, for none of them could afford to play for high stakes. But the guards had been bribed, and they could play in safety from interference by the law.

Gohei, the rice-dealer, had opened the room upstairs free of rent to the neighborhood. He had no use for it himself, and being a bachelor, did not mind the noise. But he had warned them that he strongly objected to fights and negligence in precautions against fire. Gohei sometimes even supplied them with free biscuits and tea.

Thus it was that there were many among the players who regarded it as not only improper but also downright ungrateful for anyone to start a fight in the room.

Gohei was usually to be found in the rice-barn at the rear of the house, busy pounding rice or baling them. But tonight he had shut himself in the room on the second floor of the barn, and had remained there from the evening.

The shouts called Gohei to the players's room. As Tatsu and Ushi caught sight of Gohei's stern face, they shamefacedly relinquished their hold on each other, and desisted from further fighting.

"What happened?" asked Gohei.

"There was a slight error," said Tatsu.

"Tatsu said something unreasonable," said Ushi.

"What? You . . ." Tatsu turned on Ushi.

"That's enough," said one of the players. "Master Gohei, we will be quiet. Please let us use this room a little longer."

Gohei, or Isuke Maebara, smiled. He could not be angry with these childish people.

"Well, don't make too much noise, or you will oblige the guards to interfere. They can't ignore an uproar which can be heard for miles around."

Isuke left the room and returned to the rice-barn.

In the small room above the barn, straw mats had been spread out on the floor. A lantern, braziers and hot tea were also in evidence.

The guests were waiting for his return.

They were Shinbei Wakiya, or Gengo Otaka; Chozaemon Nagae, or Yasubei Horibe; Densuke Kurabashi; Jurcza Naito or Jurozaemon Isogai. Riu En, a doctor, or Kihei Muramatsu; Genbei Uedaya or Gengoemon Kataoka. There were also Yasoemon Okajima. Tadashichi Takebayashi, and Koemon Onodera.

"Sorry for leaving your presence during the conference," said Isuke as he returned to his seat. He explained the matter that had called him away.

"What, is it such a trifling matter?" Yasubei laughed.

He took a biscuit from the tray, and said, "Yato and Kanzaki have not yet appeared."

"It's funny. Their house is nearest." The men glanced at one another.

"Maebara, did they say they were coming?"

"Sure, they did, and only this evening."

"Shall I go and look for them?" Densuke stood up.

"Never mind," said the cautious Kihei Muramatsu. "Let's wait a little longer. It is not wise to leave and enter this barn too often."

The others nodded. They met here twice a month, to report and discuss on what they had found out during the interim. But so far they had not found out anything that would further their plans. Kira's house was only a stone's throw away behind the barn. It was very near, and yet so far. They could not help but feel like cats on hot bricks.

"But we cannot afford to throw away all our chances in a rash effort to get Kira before all the necessary precautions have been taken. Master Kuranosuke will never agree to move a step unless everything is clear before us. It is said that the vendetta of Genhachi Okubyo ended in failure because he failed to take the necessary precautions beforehand and find out all about the enemy defenses before he cut his way in."

"In that respect, the one man among us who is meticulously careful is Chuzaemon Yoshida. He bases everything on military art, and recently he has developed the habit of walking every day round Matsuzaka-cho, from Ryogoku to Honjo, noting down all the side-roads, avenues, open lands, wells and such things so that he might be thoroughly familiar with the geography of the land in case of any emergency."

"Master Chuzaemon commands my utmost respect. Even Master Kuranosuke admitted his admiration for him. He said that but for the presence of Master Chuzaemon, the comrades in Yedo and those in Kyoto would have independently acted in their haste to take revenge, and thus destroyed al. our chances."

Gengoemon Kataoka leaned forward and said, "Okajima."

"What?"

"You said once that you caught sight of Kira's face at the Hibiya gate. Is that true?"

"Yes. I was looking for a chance to get a sight of his face."

"Why?"

"Because there is not a single man among us who knows what Kira looks like."

"True enough. A koke and a mere retainer seldom meet."

"On the night of the vendetta, it would be difficult to find Kira if none of us knew what he looks like. I was worried about this, and kept a careful watch on his gates to catch him when he came out."

"H'm."

"Well, he did not come out when I was watching. I was returning from Kojimachi when—bless the spirit of our lord!—I almost ran into Kira's palanquin. The guards round the palanquin looked familar to me. Something hot crept up my bosom. Then suddenly I had an idea. I ran forward and sat down on the ground in front of the palanquin."

"I see."

"It is the etiquette of all samurai to do this when they meet the palanquin of a relative of their lord, or that of a friend of their lord, and in return the occupant of the palanquin has to open the door and speak a word of greeting. When Kira saw me, therefore, he pulled open the door and asked me whose retainer I was."

"H'm. That was well done."

"I replied that I was in the service of Lord Matsuura Hizenno-Kami. Kira then asked me for my name. I replied that I was not important enough to justify mentioning my name, and escaped."

"Ha, ha, ha! And you saw Kira's face then?"

"Not exactly. I was trying to still my beating heart, and besides the time was short, only a moment or two. I think I looked up at him steadily, but Kira had opened the door only an inch or two, and I caught only a glimpse of his silver-haired head and yellow neck. The instant I caught sight of his head something burning hot seemed to fill my chest, and I wanted to spring at him. Later, on thinking about it, I remember nothing distinct about his face."

"Where was Kira going?"

"The Middle Mansion of the Uesugis. I followed the palanquin also on the way back. It returned to Honjo, but I think Kira was not inside then."

"That's the trouble. When we think he is in his house, he is out, and vice versa."

"Cannot something be done about finding the plans of the inside of the mansion?"

"Isogai says he has a lead, but cannot yet say anything definite about it."

"Eh? Isogai?"

The eyes of all the comrades turned to Isogai who was sitting in silence at the other end of the room.

(To Be Continued)

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MARINE BODY NAMES LEADING OFFICIALS

Stage Is Set for Commencement of Activities by Teikoku Control Association

The Teikoku Marine Products Control Association which, since its establishment on December 23, 1942, in accordance with the provisions of the Marine Products Industry Control Ordinance, has been making preparations for the commencement of activities, announced the names of its leading officials to be in charge of the different sections and branches of the company, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The commencement of activities by the association marks the dawn of a new epoch in Japan's fishing industry circles. The association is divided into eight departments under the direct control of the president and managing director, namely the personnel affairs department, managing department, general affairs department, planning department, transportation department, materials department, provisions department, and cold storage department. The branches of the association have been opened at Hakodate, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Shimonoseki, Tobata, Nagasaki, Keijo, Shanghai, Dairen, Shonan, Djakarta, Manila, and Davao as well as in North China and Taiwan.

The association, various departments thereof, and its branches are placed under the control of able men of learning and experience as follows:

President .... Count Yorinasu Arima.

Vice-president .... Shintaro Shindo.

Managing director .... Yusaku Nishimura.

Personnel affairs department: Chief—Yusaku Nishimura; vice-chief—Masaru Ouchi.

General affairs department: Chief—Shoichi Kaneko; vice-chief—Yoshiharu Kawagoe.

Management department: Chief—Shoji Yokoyama; vice-chief—Yenosuke Tomita.

Planning department: Chief—Junji Hayashi; vice-chief—Masao Sato.

Transportation department: Chief—Kohei Iyesaka.

Materials department: Chief—Kohei Iyesaka; vice-chief—Matsusaburo Karibe.

Provisions department: Chief—Totaro Sei; vice-chief—Kojiro Kimura.

Cold-storage department: Chief—Tajiro Miyata; vice-chief—Teisuke Miyama.

Chief of Branch offices: Hisaiye Masuda (Hakodate); Nichiro Miyako (Sendai); Kejiro Kimura (Tokyo); Genjiro Tsukamoto (Osaka); Tetsuzo Sakata (Shimonoseki); Tadaichi Nakamura (Tobata); Ju Nagao (Nagasaki); Kensuke Anibe (North China); Ryuji Oda (Shanghai).

Part of the head office of the association will be situated on the fourth floor of the Marunouchi Building, while the Planning Department, Transportation Department, Materials Department, and the Management Department will have their offices in the Nissan Building, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku. The Provisions Department, the Cold Storage Department, and the Transportation Section of the Transportation Department will start activities in Akashi-cho, Kyobashi.

The names of the chiefs of the oversea branches will be shortly announced.

Enlightenment Sough Through Japanese

(Continued from Page 6)

literature. This is the right path which should be trod in the teaching of the Japanese language to the native inhabitants in the Southern Regions. It may be tortuous, but it must be followed by all means.

Dutch policy was to avoid the dissemination of the Dutch language as far as possible and to encourage the study of the Indonesian languages instead. Though not in the same sense, we ought to study the native languages. It is comparatively easy for us, Japanese, to learn the native languages. So long as we treat the native inhabitants with love and kindness and mix with them freely, we shall be able to acquire good knowledge of such languages much more quickly and with less difficulty than Dutchmen. To learn native languages is necessary not only for gaining an insight into the sentiment of native inhabitants but for precluding the spread of an adulterated Japanese language among the natives.

In Java, where there is, as already mentioned, such a zeal among native inhabitants for the study of the Japanese language, the time may come quickly when the Japanese language is in general use, but our final objective must be to teach them not only spoken Japanese but written Japanese also and to familiarize them with Japanese classics. Not until this objective is attained can we rightly say that the Japanese language has become sufficiently disseminated among the native inhabitants.

Filipinos Do Their Share

Construction work in the Philippines in one year since the Imperial Forces reduced the enemy position on Bataan peninsula on April 11 last year has been most spectacular. Shown, top picture, are Filipino youth engaged in agricultural drainage work and, below, island girls at a cotton mill.

WALL STREET PRICES REGISTER BIG SLUMP

New York Exchange in Panic On F.D.R.'s Announcement Of Anti-Inflation Policy

In response to the announcement made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the night of April 8 that the Washington authorities would enforce an anti-inflation policy and effect a wholesale control over commodity prices as well as wages, Wall Street precipitated itself into a veritable scene of panic as a tornado of realization swept through the market on April 9, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated April 9.

The slump of stock prices caused was, according to the dispatch, the sharpest one that the New York Exchange has experienced since a similar state of confusion that prevailed on the market at the time France surrendered to Germany in 1939. The losses sustained by a large variety of stocks on April 9 ranged from one to six dollars per share. As a consequence, the ticker reported quotations three minutes behind time.

According to a later dispatch to Domei from Buenos Aires, the confusion on Wall Street was least abated on Saturday. With the huge amount of sell-off hastened by traders, the total losses of prices sustained on the New York Stock Exchange during the past two days swelled to a tremendous figure of $1,000,000,000. In consequence, the index figure of average prices of industrials which stood on April 8 at 136.00 sagged on April 9 to 135.20 and on April 10 to 131.22.

Steels Lose Heavily

Among those sustaining sharp declines are stocks of steel and copper corporations as well as of railways. For instance, the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation dropped $2.00 each, not to mention the worst setbacks suffered by other wares which sagged as much as six dollars in a single day.

Simultaneously, in sympathy with these losses, prices along a broad front of national bonds and debentures also slumped side by side with a fall in commodity prices.

It is true that this panic on the New York Stock Exchange is principally attributed to the announcement made by President Roosevelt regarding the authorities' intention of strengthening the economic management in the United States; but it is particularly worthy of notice that the financial circles in the country are worried over future economic developments in the United States, following the President's announcement.

In view of the great sensation created among the American nation consequent upon the panic on the New York Stock Exchange, the authorities are expected to map out a program for wholesale control over the price movement of stocks as well as over commodity prices and wages.

SUGGESTS INCREASE IN MACHINES' SUPPLY

Other Measures Also Recommended by Economic Federation for Industrial Expansion

With a view to facilitating the expansion of Japan's productive power, the Japan Economic Federation, which has been conducting constant studies since April, 1942, submitted its opinions, arrived at as a result of its studies, on the means for achieving the desired industrial expansion, to the Prime Minister, the President of the Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Minister on April 10.

Recommended by the federation were several practical measures for (1) enriching the supply of machines and (2) improving the factory equipment, as well as the extension of moral training to factory operatives, with a view to promoting their efficiency. The opinions submitted, being an embodiment of the long years of experience of the leading businessmen attached to the Economic Federation, are expected to produce far-reaching effects on the successful execution of the industry expansion plans of the Government, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In order to increase the supply of machines, the Economic Federation advises the simplification of the regulation types and qualities, the elevation of the technical attainments of the operatives, the modernization of factory equipment, and the promotion of engineering education throughout the country; renovation of the local industrial cooperative councils so as to facilitate the activities of the leading manufactories now engaged in the production of war materials; dissemination of the Japanese method for the promotion of efficiency at various manufactories.

Recommendations Made

For realizing the simplification of the regulation types and qualities, the Economic Federation recommends the division of work among the different manufactories, the use of common materials, the prohibition of the manufacture of any products other than specified by the authorities. For the elevation of technical standards at different manufactories, the Federation urges the necessity of the mass training of experts, establishment of research institutes and laboratories, encouragement of inventions through the awarding of honors to the inventors, installation of up-to-the-minute factory equipment, utilization of automatic apparatuses of production, and adoption of new policies; for the propagation of engineering knowledge and skill, recommended the inter-disclosure of the engineering secrets between different manufactories, establishment of a special agency for the interchange of information between various manufactories, opening of special courses for the operatives, inter-inspection of manufactories, establishment of thorough processes of production through the common utilization of factory equipment at different works, payment of compensations for the disclosure of technical secrets, and other means. The Federation finally recommends the elevation of the technical standards at some manufactories which are now engaged in the production of simple articles. In order to realize the purpose in view, the training of the operatives at those works through the establishment of close connections between such manufactories and some factories with up-to-date technique and equipment is recommended.

PRODUCTION BOOST NOW IN FULL SWING

All Necessary Measures Taken For Speedy Expansion of 5 Super-Priority Industries

All preparations for speedy expansion of Japan's productive power have been completed, and Japan's success in increasing the production of the war materials and other necessities indispensable for the prosecution of the present great war depends upon the consummation of those preparations in the future, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet, which adjourned recently, devoted its time to the discussion of various questions with close bearings on the rapid expansion of Japan's productive power. It goes without saying that the Imperial Diet, ever since the outbreak of the China affair, has been exercising special efforts for the study and discussion of different measures to increase the supply of arms, ammunitions and other necessities of war. The rapid development of military operations all over Greater East Asia since December, 1941, however, has rendered it difficult to increase the supply of all kinds of war materials simultaneously on account of the rapid increase in the demand for certain particular kinds of war materials.

Suzuki's Statement

In this connection, Teiichi Suzuki, chief of the Planning Board spoke in the Diet as follows: "In view of our experience up to the present, and in consideration of the possible development of military operations in Greater East Asia, we deem it advisable to concentrate our efforts on the development of the five superpriority industries."

Thus, the efforts of the industrial circles of Japan are now concentrated upon the rapid expansion of the five priority industries, namely iron and steel, coal, light metal, shipbuilding, and aircraft. And in order to facilitate the speedy development of these important industries, the Government has given the Prime Minister extraordinary powers of control over all departments of the Cabinet through the promulgation of the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and other allied acts, which more or less have completed Japan's preparations for the speedy expansion of its productive power.

Prime Minister Authorized

By virtue of the special acts stated above, the Prime Minister has been authorized to take various measures which he thinks necessary to increase the production of special arms, ammunitions and other necessities of war, measures such as:

1. The issue of instructions to the Ministers of different Cabinet departments in case of necessity.
2. The execution by himself of part of the authority given to different Ministers relative to the adjustment of the supply of labor, materials, electric power, and funds.
3. The execution by himself of part of the authority given to different administrative officials, or transfer of such authority from one administrative official to another in accordance with his own judgment.

As a matter of fact, however, it is rather difficult for the Prime Minister to personally look after all affairs relative to the development of the five important industries stated above. In order to execute his duties in this direction, the Prime Minister must engage the services of many men of experience. Hence the appointment of seven leading industrialists, including Ginjiro Fujiwara, Teijiro Toyoda, Masatoshi Okochi and others, as advisers to the Cabinet.

At the same time, the Government has established the Wartime Financial Cooperative Council in the Cabinet, with the Cabinet Ministers and advisers to the Cabinet as its members, the post of chairman being filled by the Prime Minister.

Preparations Completed

Thus, Japan has completed its preparations for the speedy expansion of the productive power of the iron and steel, coal, light metals, electric power, and aircraft industries. There are many other things whose supply must be increased in the future. The best way to increase the supply of various war materials lies in the perfection of the traffic and transportation system on land and sea. In this connection, great efforts are now being exercised in various quarters such as the shipping companies, forwarding companies, harbor service companies and other who are now collaborating with one another for the achievement of their common purpose, namely the speedy expansion of Japan's productive power.

Japan has now completed its preparations for the rapid development of its priority industries, and whether or not it will succeed in realizing its purpose in this connection depends upon the cooperation among the different parties that are responsible for the development of such industries.

Policy Guiding Malai-Sumatra Development

Fresh Possibilities Opened Up for Southern Resources by Application of Japanese Science and Engineering

Sukeyuki Kabeya, chief of the Shonan office of the Asahi next takes up in his report from the scene the characteristic features of Malai and Sumatra in regard to material resources.

Malai has been known all the world over for its rubber and tin. As is well known, the output of tin during the prewar period amounted to 30 per cent of the world's total production, the principal producing districts being Perak State, which accounted for 60 per cent of the total output in Malai, followed by Selangor, Keda and Negri Sembilan States where no positive efforts were made to develop the rich deposits. At present already the mining and refining of tinstone has been resumed in various parts of the peninsula under Japanese management, yielding even finer results than were at first expected.

To Extend Use

In connection with rubber, through the formation of the Shonan Rubber Association, the rubber plantations, which were once subjected to the ravages of war, have been rapidly restored and it now only remains for shipping and processing industry to expedite the extension of its use, for which elaborate experiments and studies are nearing completion at the hands of Japanese scientists.

Thus the two big industries in Malai have been completely restored ready for wartime service. The position of Malai as a producing center of essential materials has been further elevated by its abundance in resources indispensable for aircraft industry.

When urgency is required in the development of resources under the exigencies of war, Malai has already done what it is called on to do and is now waiting for a chance to utilize the fruits of its efforts.

No full investigations of resources were as yet complete in Sumatra, much less their exploitation, under the colonial administration of accidental residents.

Famed for Oil

It has the petroleum of Palembang, which suddenly jumped to worldwide fame due to the gallant activities of the Japanese parachute units about a year ago. The oil veins run horizontally along the northern coast of the island, and the entire oilfields of Palembang are now under the exclusive command of the Japanese replacing American and Dutch capital.

Under the capable management of the Japanese it is expected that the outputs of rubber and tin in Sumatra will equal or exceed those in Malai in the not too distant future.

In prewar days, with the exception of petroleum, no foreign capital were allowed to be invested in connection with mineral resources, whose investigations are consequently entirely incomplete, but it is said that some of them are inexhaustible. This is the reason that, in addition to the acquisition of resources in Sumatra, the task of developing these resources has been imposed on the military administration in the present stage of decisive warfare.

Abounds in Iron

According to the returns of research into undeveloped resources conducted in the days of Dutch administration, it is reported that iron deposits are to be found anywhere in the whole island and that the fenland in the eastern part is rich in oil deposit. Benkulen State is credited with abundant deposits of gold, silver, manganese, chromite and copper.

It will be remembered that the various nations of the world during the prewar period used to send large numbers of their experts to this island from time to time under some pretext or other with the secret design to look into material resources there to the great annoyance and trouble on the part of the Dutch Government. It will not be long before Sumatra will emerge as the treasure trove for Greater East Asia not only in name but also in fact through the guidance and activities of Japanese engineers who which represent the essence of what is most up-to-date in science.

Both Malai and Sumatra produce a variety of southern agricultural and forestry products, but they have not produced much rice or salt, the staple foods for the indigenous population because of the colonial policy of the occidental residents. During the short period since these territories came under the occupation of the Imperial Forces, however, strenuous efforts have been made by the Military Administration authorities for self-sufficiency in these provisions and it is now fully expected that complete self supply, not only for the native inhabitants but the fighting services detailed there, will be possible in the course of next year at the latest.

Protection for Bondholders

In view of the rapid increase in the number of various national bonds, including patriotic bonds, savings bonds and others, the Finance Ministry decided to take effective measure to protect the interests of the depositors. As a first step, the authorities have decided to apply the Debentures Registration Act to the two kinds of bonds just mentioned.

In this connection, the Government, in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet Meeting of April 9, is expected to issue an Imperial Ordinance introducing required revisions into the Debentures and Other Securities Registration Act, says Domei.

Manganese Body Meets

The Commission for the Increase of Manganese Production for 1943-44 throughout the Tohoku district held its meeting April 7 at the Sendai Mine Inspection Bureau. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the Teikoku Manganese and Chrome Company, and other companies engaged in the production of manganese and chrome in the districts, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.60	— 0.30
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.60	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.20	— 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ...	108.20	Same

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above tytle.

Capital Subscribed .... ¥ 200,000,000
Capital Paid up .... ¥ 128,125,000
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FLOOR GOES QUIET AS BULLS SELL OFF

Profit-Taking on Strength Of Victory News Checks Price Rise

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw an irregular movement of prices yesterday. The upward swing observed along a broad front of stocks toward the end of last week was perceptibly checked by reason of the profit-taking sell-off effected by hasty bulls as their holdings jumped up in response to the brilliant war results scored by the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Southern Pacific.

On the long-term list, for instance, Nitto Cotton Spinning continued to rally ¥1.70 and its new ¥1.60, and Shinagawa Fireproof Brick surged up ¥1.30, while Japan Special Steel slipped ¥2.60 as tired longs unloaded their holdings in one lump, and Teikoku Fiber, Kureha Cotton Spinning and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery relapsed ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section and the spot market were comparatively sluggish. In the latter, Teikoku Gold Mining and Taio Gold Mining ly, while the rest of the miscellanesoftened ¥1.70 and ¥1.20 respectively, while the rest of the miscellaneous group sympathetically eased in fractions.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Apr.	May	June
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	127.8	125.1	122.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	72.5	73.2	73.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	105.9	106.8	105.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)...	76.3	—	66.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	83.5	83.2	83.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)....	—	—	71.5
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	89.8	89.2	89.3
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	81.3
Nissan Steamship (50)..	—	—	65.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	85.6	85.4	85.4
Ishihara Ind (50)......	67.2	66.4	67.1
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50).....	—	—	64.9
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	112.0	112.5	110.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50).	142.8	141.9	141.2
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	—	—
Japan Beer (50).......	99.4	98.6	—
Tropical Ind (421).....	43.5	—	44.7
Sumatra Dev. new (371)	47.0	—	46.8
Asahi Glass (50).......	94.6	94.0	91.8
Toa Tobacco (50).......	102.3	102.8	101.3
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	94.6	95.8	94.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., new	75.6	6.0	5.6	75.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	92.6	2.7	2.5	92.6
Kanebo Spin, new..	74.6	4.8	4.0	74.2
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.0	0.3	70.0	—
Hitachi Mach Tool..	90.4	0.4	89.7	89.7
Japan Steel Tube..	68.6	8.6	8.5	68.6
Japan Oil	73.5	3.5	3.5	—
S. M. R.	75.0	5.0	5.0	—
N. Y. K., old.......	90.2	0.2	89.9	89.9
Hokkaido Coal	73.9	3.9	3.6	—
Kanebo Spin, old...	128.0	8.0	7.6	—
Toyo Rayon, new...	—	55.8	5.8	—
Kokura Iron Works.	54.8	4.8	4.8	—
Japan Beer, new...	46.0	6.2	6.0	46.0
Japan Sugar, new..	—	65.5	5.5	—
Ensuiko Sugar	64.7	4.7	4.7	—
Japan Mining	61.4	1.4	1.3	—
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.8	2.1	1.8	—

Bill Clearings

April 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	239.398	129.298
Balance	31.784	20,674

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
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Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo.
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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
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Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister fo State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

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CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 55,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'42) 3,952,468,200

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1943

Franco-German Cooperation

According to Pierre Laval during three months from January 1 to March 31, about 250,000 French laborers were sent to Germany. It was certainly no easy task to commandeer so many laborers in France, considering that country's existing circumstances. That the Vichy Government has achieved this admittedly difficult task with the loyal cooperation of its people, therefore, argues the sincerity of the French Government and people in their efforts to collaborate with Germany. This fact is noteworthy as affording one clear proof of the fair progress of Franco-German cooperation which has been so earnestly desired for a long time.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been an insistent demand for Franco-German cooperation since the Armistice Agreement was signed between the two countries on June 25, 1940, there has been considerable delay in bringing it about because it took vanquished France long to recover from her heavy mental and material blows. It was a great misfortune for regenerate France that the treason of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and others took place just at the moment when, with Pierre Laval back in the Vichy Government, the structure of Franco-German cooperation had just been taking concrete shape, but luckily all the difficulties in the way have been overcome by the sincerity of Marshal Henri P. Petain, the Chief of State, and the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Laval, the Chief of the Government, and the relationship of collaboration such as we see it now has been established between Germany and France. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the efforts energetically made by Germany during the last two and a half years toward the relief of France played no mean part in bringing about the present favorable state of things.

The reorganization of French industry and economy on the Continental footing and the mobilization of all French industrial and economic activities for the consolidation of wartime economy have, since the moment of the signing of the Franco-German Armistice Agreement, been factors essential to the revival of France, and Germany has been pushing measures for the relief of France along these lines. The exertions made by Germany and France toward this objective during the past two years and a half have brought the establishment of the new structure in France much nearer consummation. Such being the case, the loss of her colony through the invasion of North Africa by the Anglo-American forces failed to deal a really heavy blow to France. On the contrary, it had the effect of accelerating the French work of establishing the new structure. In an interview which he granted to the Pariser Zeitung at the end of last year, Dr. Michel, the Chief Civil Administrator, said that 70 per cent of France's exports were for Germany. As to the remainder of France's exports, it found its way into the countries in friendly cooperation with Germany through Germany's good offices, either on the barter system or under the settlement agreements specifically entered into. Due to the fact that Germany is the biggest importer of French goods, French economy stands in need of German support more than anything else, and for this reason closer ties of economic cooperation are bound to be forged between Germany and France. Through her economic relations with the countries friendly to Germany also, France is so circumstanced as to share in the common fate of New Europe as an important element within the big European economic bloc. America and Britain have attempted to cause the bankruptcy of French finances by engendering an inflationary tendency in France, but their malign machinations have been balked by Germany's earnest efforts to maintain the value of the franc. There is at present not the slightest fear of the financial collapse of France on account of inflation.

Germany has also been giving France valuable aid to help forward her industrial development. There is thus a steady supply from Germany of raw materials of various kinds for French industry and of fertilizer and agricultural implements for French farmers. The wartime activity of French industry is guaranteed only by France's participation in the all-Europe wartime industry. To this end, the modernization of French industry is called for, and the work of modernization is now being pushed forward steadily under German leadership. That is to say, the centralization of French industry and the increase of the average rate of production are being planned. On the other hand, the rationalization of industry is being effected through the cooperative efforts of the German authorities and the French Department of Production. In this way, France is now playing a very significant role in the present European war as one of the most important supply bases in Europe.

It took France long to shake herself free from the tradition of dependence on Britain and America. Even after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement with Germany, there remained in existence a strong pro-British and pro-American tendency in France. This fact not only impeded Franco-German cooperation but blocked the way to the regeneration of France. France is now entirely free from these encumbrances, however. As the flight of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and General Henri Giraud to Africa testifies, no room is now left for the continued existence of any pro-British or pro-American elements in France. It may rightly be said that these traitors constituted the last remnants of such subversive elements within the bounds of France. In the meantime, the invasion of the French colonies by America and Britain and their ruthless random bombings of French cities are whetting the hostility of the French people against America and Britain daily more intensely. St. Nazaire and other places which were bombed by the R. A. F. some time ago lie in utter ruins, and in the recent bombings of Paris, more than 1,000 citizens are said to have fallen victims. In the face of these shocking actualities, it is only natural that the French nation should be burning with intense hostility against Britain and America.

The so-called Atlantic Charter is nothing but an embodiment of the Anglo-American policy of intervention in Continental affairs. It shows that America and Britain are contriving to bring all European peoples under their control. The only way to protect the European Continent from such Anglo-American imperialism is to build a new order under German leadership, and close Franco-German cooperation is of cardinal importance for the establishment of this new European order. From this point of view, it is a matter for genuine congratulation not only for the two countries directly concerned but for the future welfare of all European peoples that the ties of Franco-German cooperation are being daily more strengthened.

A Year Ago Today

April 13, 1942

The Imperial Army Units in the Philippine area crushed the main body of the American-Philippine forces falling back on strong fortresses, and on April 11, eight days since the commencement of the general attack, completed the occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Brilliant achievements scored by the Imperial Navy Forces operating in the Indian Ocean area between April 5 and 9 were announced in an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today. During this period, the amazing number of 120 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed. Eight enemy warships were sent to watery graves and 40 other vessels shared the same fate. Furthermore, ammunition stores, oil tanks, military establishments, hangars, repair factories and shipping facilities were severely damaged.

* * *

Japanese artillery shells are striking enemy objectives accurately and together with the equally accurate Japanese aerial assaults, serious damage has been inflicted on enemy military emplacements and equipment on Corregidor Island.

* * *

The Imperial Forces have finally occupied the Mariveles fortress completely.

* * *

Units of the Japanese Naval Air Force today raided airfields at Malaybalay, central Mindanao, Cagayan, on the northern coast of Mindanao, and Delmonte, inflicting heavy damage. The Naval Units raiding the Malaybalay airdrome blew up the runway and other facilities and severely bombed and set on fire military barracks situated in the southern part of Malaybalay City. At Cagayan and Delmonte airfields, heavy damage was caused to military objectives.

* * *

The Indian nationalist press as a whole, frankly and decisively branded the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission as another fresh and smashing defeat for the Anglo-Saxon allies.

* * *

Thanks to the efforts of Japanese railway units, the Canton-Kowloon Railway today was reopened for traffic between Kowloon and Shumchunsu, about 30 kilometers north of the former-mentioned city.

* * *

With the start of the Japanese Naval offensive in the Indian Ocean, the city of Madras, on the east coast of India, has been thrown into utmost confusion as thousands of citizens began evacuation of the city.

U.S. INFLUENCE ENCROACHES ON BRITAIN'S OLD PRESERVES

Disintegration of British Empire Began With America's Declaration of Independence

By NAOMIKI SAITO
(From the Seikai Orai)

Part I

"The disintegration of the British Empire began when the 13 States of America declared their independence," declared a certain British historian. It has been no secret among the British intelligentsia that the Americans, who are of the same Anglo-Saxon race as they are and, moreover, who founded their colonies upon British traditions, were responsible for the dislodgement of the keystone from the massive structure of the British Empire which led to the weakening of its very foundation. On the surface the Anglo-American nations seem to be on extremely intimate terms but underneath, there is constant friction as they struggle against each other for the acquisition of power and world domination.

The American colonies rose against the tyrannical British rule and gained their political freedom in 1776. Henceforth, each harbored a deep hatred for the other and as America gradually grew so did its influence which, in turn, accelerated mutual rivalry and jealousy to a higher pitch. As a rising nation America was flushed with new power and began to advocate "Americanism." Oftentimes it looked down upon the former mother country with an overbearing attitude. Britain, on the other hand, gazed with contempt on America, as an upstart nation, possessing neither religion nor morals nor culture. Thus, there has been absolutely no true love between them.

However, time after time, the crafty statesmen of the "Old Country" adroitly utilized, politically, both the wealth and power of the relatively inexperienced Americans to further British interests. One of the good examples is the first European War in which Britain narrowly escaped defeat due to the timely American assistance. Even in the present world conflagration, the former is relying on the latter's aid to continue the struggle. Britain's political ability has thus enabled it to enjoy considerable successes at the expense of America but, on the other hand, each time the services of the latter are employed it must pay a certain remuneration. This remuneration that Uncle Sam is squeezing from John Bull is in the form of reduction of British prestige and influence. As a matter of fact, Britain's constant solicitation has already resulted in its inability to hold up its head before America. Whenever a problem rises, Prime Minister Churchill has been obliged to cross the Atlantic to consult the American President. If this does not prove that Churchill is now merely a subordinate of Roosevelt, what else does it prove? Subsequently, the leadership of the so-called "democratic" Powers lies not with once almighty Britain but with America.

Struggle Intensified

After the first European War the struggle for supremacy in the Pacific by these two countries was intensified. But Britain could not withstand the American pressure which eventually led its Government to denounce the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and align, instead, with the Washington Government. There was another reason for this move. When Britain concluded an alliance with Japan it did so only for the sole purpose of safeguarding its rights in Asia; but fearing our country's gradual rise to power, it discarded the bond with us. Britain thought that by these political maneuvers its position in East Asia would be maintained.

Eager eyes were also fixed upon the Asiatic continent by America. Especially after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, American imperialism on Asiatic soil gathered momentum year by year. Our country stood in the way as a bulwark so the Americans dickered with the British to apply pressure on Japan. In order to extend Anglo-American influence in East Asia, both Britain and America temporarily eased their differences in the Atlantic to encourage Chiang Kai-shek to brew trouble against Japan. Although the Anglo-Americans worked hand-in-hand in this sinister design, the stand which Britain took in this part of the world was always passive as compared to the aggressive stand taken by America.

Furthermore, the latter did not hesitate to press the former to have them fall in line according to the American policy. But when the British influence on the Asiatic continent began to wane as the result of the China Affair, America slowly penetrated into the inner circle of Chiang's regime. Later, even the leadership of the ABCD encirclement ring against Japan passed from the hands of the British to the Americans. So by the time the War of Greater East Asia broke out, America had underwritten itself as the sole benefactor to all the British interests in East Asia. Thus, Britain had utilized America with the aim of maintaining its position but an entirely contrary effect resulted.

In the early stages of the present war Britain took advantage of the American wealth and succeeded in receiving aid in terms of enormous amounts of war supplies from that country. But not satisfied with purely material aid, British statesmen dug deep into their bag of political intrigue to involve America in conflict. The ultimate design harbored by the cunning British is to utilize American strength to the maximum in an effort to defeat the Axis nations and if, by chance, they should emerge victorious to give the laurel of victory to the Americans but keep for themselves the spoils of the war and thus maintain its position as the dominator of the world. However, Uncle Sam is equally business-minded, for in return for the material aid to his associate on the other end of the Atlantic, he is pocketing the rich British rights that are scattered throughout the globe; and in return for military aid, he is unhesitatingly trying to replace John Bull on the dais that the latter has long occupied as the supreme ruler on earth.

Canada no Longer British

Today, Canada has actually fallen into the position of another one of the American States. She is now no longer a British dominion but an American dominion. The various rights that England held in Central and South America have all been mortgaged under the American rule. Even Australia, the "orphan of the Pacific," is no longer a British dominion but a country whose status is slowly but surely becoming more like an American territory. The Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, officially stated that it would be necessary to transfer a part of the Australian Government's rights to the United States Government in order to uphold the safety of the Commonwealth. As a matter of fact, whereas not a single soldier is being sent from the British homeland to Australian soil, America is sending aid to that country even at the sacrifice of heavy losses. Therefore it is but natural that Australia should eventually be converted into an American possession as her ties with her mother-country gradually weaken while her relations with the United States become closer.

American troops are also being dispatched to India, together with huge quantities of war equipment, and due to the rising American influence in India, Britain is beginning to feel extremely uncomfortable. Moreover, the same situation prevails in the Middle East and northwest Africa where thousands of Yankee troops are now stationed. Britain is eyeing with growing suspicion the American moves into its sphere of influence. The existence of selfish aims on the part of both Anglo-Saxon nations was clearly brought to light soon after their forces invaded the neutral territory of French North Africa.

Spurred by an uncontrollable ambition to replace Britain as ruler of the world, America's imperialistic maneuver is getting to be very bold and open. Recently it formed an Overseas Bureau within the State Department to look after the situations arising from some 50 odd oversea soils where American expeditionary troops are now stationed. It is evident that the purpose of this Bureau is to Americanize those foreign territories, now under occupation by their armed forces, and convert them into American territories. Consequently it is not wrong to argue that this Overseas Bureau is to be the foundation for the creation of an "American Department of Colonies" in the future.

Economic Invasion

The economic invasion of British territories by American capital is still bolder. This is mercilessly being carried out through the channels of the Lend-Lease Act. Just short of duress, the American Government forced the conclusion of Lend-Lease agreements with the various British colonies without waiting for the final approval from London; and to each of the Lend-Lease agreement's signatory British colony, it sent economic and technical missions to conduct extensive survey and thus, step by step, take absolute control of the economic rights from British hands. Moreover, leaning on the strength of the Lend-Lease Act, America has set up a series of restrictions to minimize trade between the British Isles and her oversea colony. In short, the British Isles cannot carry on brisk trade relations with her own colonies without first obtaining the approval of the Washington Government. This has certainly been a fatal blow to England and the Conservative members of the Parliament are lamenting the miserable state into which their once great country has now fallen. Not long ago one Parliamentarian bewailed: "The American Lend-Lease Act is destroying the British industries. I fear that after the war, our industries will be utterly ruined and we will owe America a mammoth debt."

Britain is even losing her traditional grasp on shipping and communications to America. The latter is presently engaged in a vast shipbuilding program and as British merchantmen are being sent to the bottom almost daily by the Axis U-boats, America is feverishly trying to increase its reserve tonnage. It is obvious that at the rate England is today losing her merchantmen, she cannot ever hope to regain control of the mercantile marine on the seven seas. Besides shipping, America has found commercial and military air bases in various sectors of the world. Many of these bases, incidentally, are situated on British territory. World domination through the control of the world's communication lines is another of America's imperialistic ambitions.

The internal breach between Britain and America was intensified soon after their invasion of French North Africa when a puppet French regime under Admiral Darlan was set up by America. It should be noted that the real motive behind America's landing operations in French North Africa was not risked just to help the British recover absolute control of the Mediterranean or to facilitate a possible road toward the establishment of a Second Front on the European continent, but actually to seize the overseas French colonies in North Africa. Yet this was not all. America wanted to place Dakar and other strategic bases on the western part of Africa under its direct control and eject British influence from the African continent. No sooner had the British and the French refugee government under General de Gaulle become wise to the American connivance with the newly created puppet regime of Darlan which would be detrimental to their interests, than they lost no time in putting up a stiff front resulting in a bitter four-corner squabble among themselves. Even today, there is constantly veiled enmity among them.

(To Be Concluded)

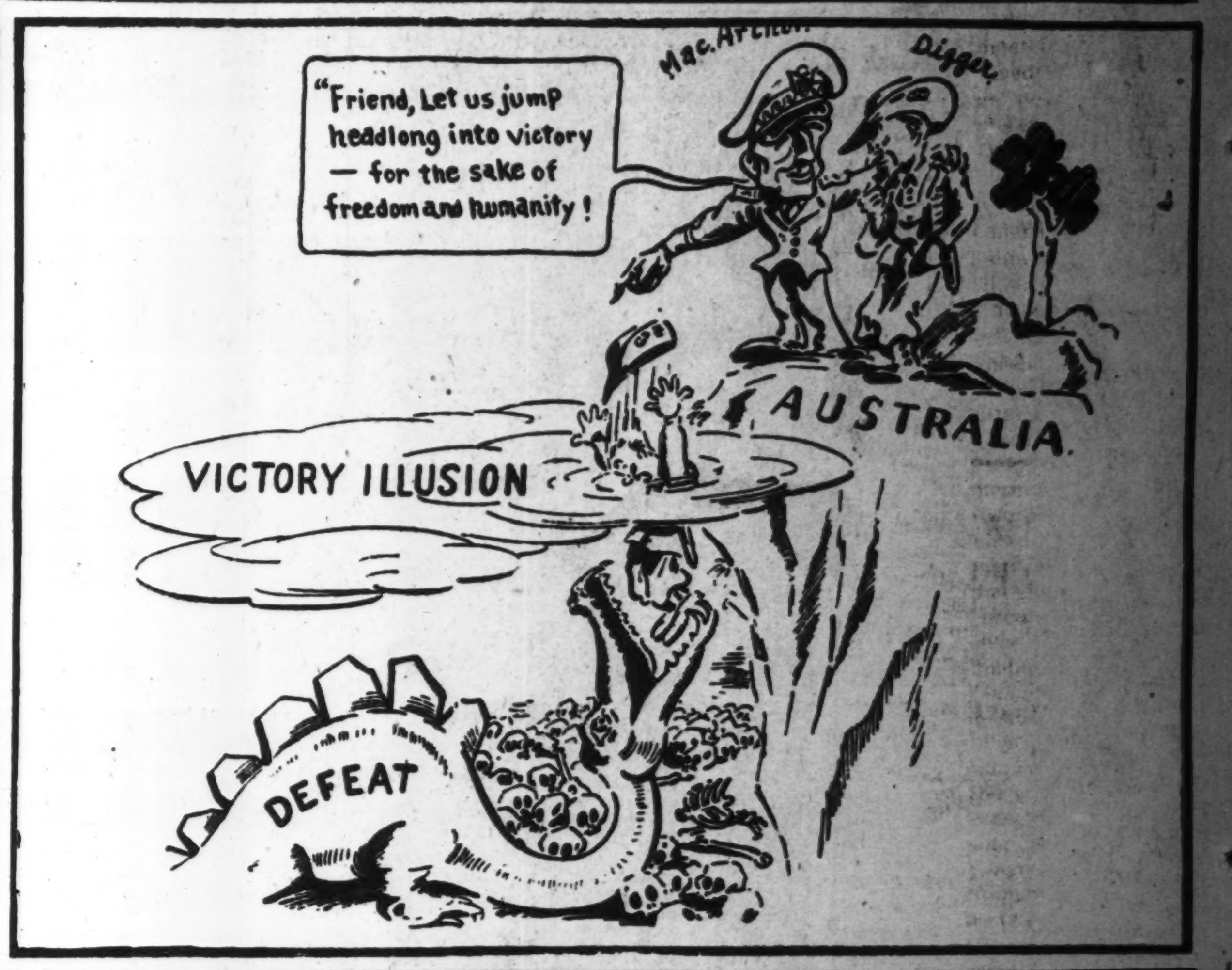
In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 14 dated April 8, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, Burma Will Fight, Britain's Crippled Economy, Family Life in the Philippines, Collapse of the Second Front, Voice of Nippon, Unpopular Roosevelt, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, Elementary Japanese Course, and Failure of the Eden Mission. The weekly is featured by a 7-page supplement entitled Gallant Heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla, containing the wonderful feats of the Second Special Attack Flotilla announced by the Navy Ministry.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 106, No. 1 dated April 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Total War and International Law, Movement of Thought in China, War and China's Position, Strengthening the Fighting Power and Resources of the Southern Regions, and Reason of Turkey's Neutrality.

Toa, Vol. 16, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toa-kai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Chungking's Resistance Power Analyzed, Historical Observation of Soviet's Policy Toward China, and Meaning of the Gandhi Fast in Racial Movement.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 338 dated April 7, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: New Tax Law, Organization of the Board of Information Strengthened, Revision of Conscription Law, and War Economy of the National Government of China.


MacArthur
Digger
"Friend, Let us jump headlong into victory — for the sake of freedom and humanity!"
AUSTRALIA
VICTORY ILLUSION
DEFEAT

SOUTH SEEKS ENLIGHTENMENT THROUGH STUDY OF JAPANESE

Native Inhabitants Evince Fervid Enthusiasm—Language Classes Are Filled to Overflowing

By AKIRA ASANO
Of the Army Press Corps
(From the Genchi Hokoku)

I have had no experience in teaching the Japanese language to native inhabitants of occupied territories; what I did was simply to write a Japanese reader. It had been my cherished desire to write a text book of this kind and fortunately I had the opportunity of satisfying this desire in Java. I am happy to say that the book I wrote is in use in Java and is serving some useful purpose.

The teaching of the Japanese language comes about spontaneously as native inhabitants—children in particular—come gathering about Japanese soldiers. This was especially so in Java where children show themselves greatly attached to Japanese soldiery. While soldiers were playing no mean part in the dissemination of the Japanese language among the native inhabitants in their daily intercourse with them, the Japanese Pacification Corps and the promoters of what is called the Three Asia (San-A) movement came to evince an active interest in the matter. Thus, N. Shimizu, of the Pacification Corps, started a private school called the Chihayajuku, and H. Shimizu, a leader of the Three Asia movement opened a Japanese language school. The Education Bureau of the Military Administration also established similar institutions for the teaching of the Japanese language.

Show Fervid Enthusiasm

One of the surprises for us was the fervid enthusiasm shown by native inhabitants over the study of the Japanese language. The Chihayajuku is a small affair which does not admit more than fifty students, but the Japanese language school run by the Three Asia movement is a big institution with many classes, big and small, and it is a pleasing spectacle to see its students zealously studying Japanese grammar or joyously singing Japanese songs. At the time I was in Java, there were three Japanese language schools operated by the Japanese Military Administration, and all classes of these schools were full. Among the students were quite a number of Chinese and Arabs. There were also half-castes, though their number was small.

It seems that native inhabitants at Shonan and Saigon are equally enthusiastic over the study of the Japanese language. At Saigon, I was struck by the very keen interest evinced by the Annamese there in the Japanese language, though they were observed to refrain from any open demonstration of their interest out of deference to French feelings. Anyway, their longing for the study of the Japanese language testifies to their deep sense of trust in Japan.

Many Study Japanese

At Shonan also, the study of the Japanese language is in great vogue. There are so many applicants for admission into the Nippon Gakuen that a simple entrance examination is imposed on applicants. This institution is, so to speak, the microcosm of Shonan, with all races in the city represented by its students. So it has among its students, besides native Malais, Indians, Eurasians, Chinese, etc. Teachers of the Catholic Mission School in the neighborhood are, I understand, studying the Japanese language earnestly at this institution.

During my stay at Shonan, I heard from the head of this school an interesting account of his experiences. According to him, eagerness to learn Japanese is linked closely to the question of employment. He told me that one who knows the Japanese language stands a better chance of securing employment than those who do not. At least it is so believed among the inhabitants of Shonan, he said. War necessarily leaves much unemployment in its wake. Especially in places like Shonan where people cannot easily revert to agricultural pursuits, the unemployment problem assumes grave aspects. It is, in such circumstances, quite understandable that inhabitants should take to the study of Japanese for the sake of employment.

Conditions in Java are very different in this respect. There rural districts are capable of absorbing the unemployed in urban districts to some extent. Although it would not be quite correct to say that the unemployment problem in Java found an easy solution, we may say that the unemployment situation there is such as to warrant no grave anxiety. At any rate, it can safely be said that in Java the Japanese language is studied, not for the sake of employment, but for its own sake.

Javanese Take to Language

It is interesting to note that native inhabitants of Java look upon the Japanese language as something much more to their liking than most foreign languages. Formerly, they studied the Dutch language at Dutch schools because they could not otherwise hope to get on in the world. Without knowledge of the Dutch language, they could not enter the Government service or practice law or medicine. On the other hand, the people generally were quite indifferent to that language, because Dutch policy was to discourage its dissemination. To them, therefore, the Dutch language remained a mere foreign language, pure and simple.

Not so with the Japanese language, however. Though not their mother tongue, the Indonesians look upon Japanese as a language with greater affinity and familiarity for them than Dutch and English, which, in their eyes, are absolutely outlandish. If they are eager to learn the Japanese language, it is not simply because it is the language spoken by their liberators. They actually feel much pleasure in the consciousness that they can speak Japanese. For proof we may point to the fact that even those who have hitherto been unable to read even their own Malai language are keenly interested in the study of the Japanese language. This incidentally reflects the mentality of the native inhabitants who are infinitely friendly and respectful toward the Japanese, in singular contrast to their feeling of hatred and abhorrence for the Netherlands.

In view of this friendly sentiment on their part, it is only natural that we should desire to teach them the true and unadulterated Japanese language. We feel it our duty to instruct them in a beautiful, lofty, profound and excellent Japanese language, which is the very life-blood of the Japanese people. In short, the Japanese language which we should teach them must be a true one of which we are as proud as of our national polity, history and spirit.

Literature Must Be Taught

The really beautiful Japanese language cannot be found except in Japanese literature. To teach them the genuine Japanese language must, therefore, be to bring them into close contact with Japanese

(Continued on Page 5)